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DECEMBER 10, 1927.

Vol. CVII.



THE BEST HOUSE FOR ALL PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS

Proprietors of the "Silver Churn" Dairy Preparations.

OLDFIELD, PATTINSON & Co.
TELEGRAMS: "OPIUM."
PHONES: City 984 & 4038. **MANCHESTER**

There is no certified and attested substitute for Cod-Liver Oil

"Torch" Brand Extract of Malt with Cod-Liver Oil

Selling on quality is a better policy than price cutting.
"Torch" Brand Cod-Liver Oil and Malt Extract is
unsurpassed in quality and packing: it also carries the
name and guarantee of Allen & Hanburys Ltd. The prices
are protected on a basis that gives satisfaction all round.

"Torch" Brand Products are supplied to Chemists only



P.A.T.A. Prices :

WHOLESALE (per doz.)					RETAIL (each)				
7/7½	11/6	20/6	38/6	£4 9	11d.	1/4	2/6	4/9	8/-

A fair Profit to the Retailer.

A fair Price to the Public.

Special quotations for large quantities. We help sales by supplying artistic
6-page folders for distribution and material for an attractive window display.

ALLEN & HANBURYS LTD., Bethnal Green, London, E. 2

To Old Friends and New Friends
Happiness and Prosperity.



*We mean to keep our
Old Friends
and to make many
New Friends
during 1928.*

MAY, ROBERTS & CO., LTD.

(P.O. Box 157),

7-13 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1

And at LIVERPOOL, PLYMOUTH and DUBLIN.

The Profit on



is 9d. & 5¹/₂d.

HOUSEHOLD SIZE

HANDY SIZE

when bought on best
Window Display Terms

*And Sales are rapid
and certain!*

J. C. ENO LTD., P.O. Box 671, LONDON, E.C.4

HOVENDEN'S TOILET SOAPS

REDUCED PRICES.

ASSORTED COLOURS AND
PERFUMES.

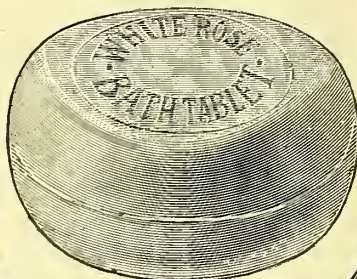
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Each Tablet weighing about
5½ Ounces.



No. 4712a.
4/9 doz.
55/6 gross.

BATH SOAP.
Splendid Value.



No. 4621.
Large size, 7/8 doz. ;
84/- gross.
Boxed in ½ dozens.



No. 4621a.
Small size, boxed in dozens (as illustration),
3/9 doz. 42/- gross.

TOILET SOAP.

TRIPLE MILLED.

No. 4180 Series. Made in Windsor,
Rose, Buttermilk, Boracic, Oatmeal, &c.

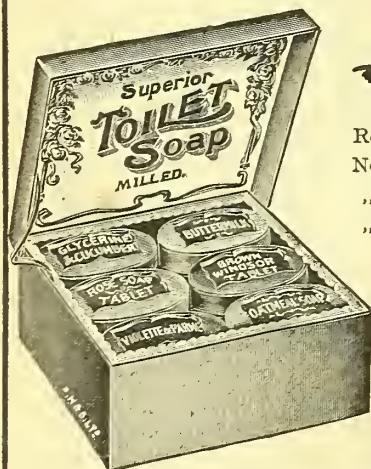
No. 4180. Boxed 1 doz.'s 3/- 34/- gross

" 4180a. " 1 doz.'s 2/6 29/- "

" 4180b. " 1½ doz.'s 2/- 23/- "

VISITORS' SOAP.

Packed 3 dozen in boxes, 1/6 doz.
17/- gross.



R. HOVENDEN & SONS, LTD.

LONDON: 89-95 CITY RD., E.C.1 & 29-33 BERNERS ST., W.1

Telephone: CLERKENWELL 7601 (3 lines). Telephone: MUSEUM 2810 (3 lines).

Someone
is going to sell
hundreds of
Gillette Razors
this coming Xmas.

Our advertising is directed to that end
and will accomplish it.

Are you

*prepared to share in
the demand?*

Do you

*know what a range of
Patterns, suitable for
gifts, is available?*

Prices from 2/6 to £2 2s.

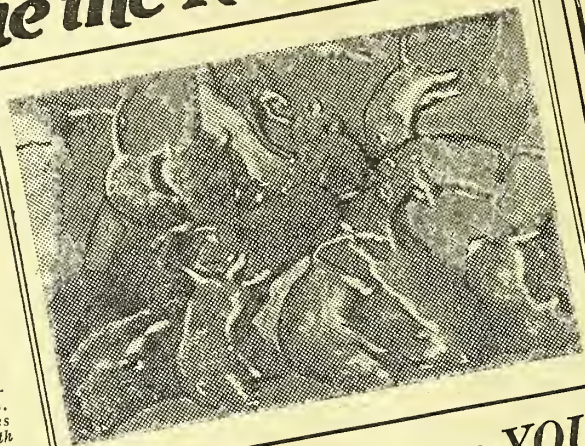
*New Improved Sets contained in Solid Ivory,
Tortoiseshell and Solid Silver Cases.*

Prices on application.

Write us now for fuller details.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR, Ltd.
184 GREAT PORTLAND ST.,
LONDON, W.1

Plague the RATS



An illustration showing how rats have become mummified by Ratin. Their carcasses shrivel up with complete absence of smell.

Don't let them plague YOU!

INFECT entire rodent colonies with a fatal rodent epidemic by means of Ratin. That means that you don't kill an adventurous rat merely here and there, but that each rat nibbling at the tempting Ratin-steeped bait becomes infected and conveys the infection to its fellows. Should a small percentage of rats happen to be immune to Ratin, complete extermination is assured by the supplementary "Ratinin." Both "Ratin" and "Ratinin" are harmless to human beings and domestic animals.

The RATIN System

ENSURES 100% EXTERMINATION.

Ask your local chemist for Ratin—prices for Mice 3/6, Rats 5/-.
Prices for small or large quantities or estimates for a complete rat-exterminating campaign by contract on application to—

THE BRITISH RATIN CO., LTD., 109, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

One of the successful advertisements for Ratin appearing in *The Daily Mail*. Ratin is recognised and used as the most efficient rodent exterminator by County Councils, Urban District Councils, Boroughs, Harbour Boards, Market Departments and Commercial Institutions throughout the United Kingdom. We will gladly co-operate with Dealers in giving advice for carrying out exterminating campaigns.

RAT-PLAGUED PEOPLE WRITE FOR RATIN DEALERS

As a result of the series of advertisements appearing in *The Daily Mail*, Ratin is in widespread demand all over the country.

Letters from prospective users are now continually arriving at our offices asking where Ratin may be obtained. Wholesalers and Retailers not yet stocking Ratin are accordingly advised to do so without delay.

Ratin is well worth stocking. It sells readily—and in quantities—because of *The Daily Mail* advertisements. It is a goodwill-creator because it secures 100% extermination. It carries a liberal profit.

Write without delay for full particulars and trade terms so that your name and address may be forwarded to enquirers.

THE BRITISH RATIN CO., LTD., 109 KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.2

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The Choice of Careful Buyers

Careful buyers invariably choose Staff Allen's Powdered Tragacanth because of its consistently high standard of quality. Write for samples and prices. Staff Allen & Sons, Ltd., Drug Millers since 1833, London, E.C.2

Staff Allen & Sons

POWDERED

TRAGACANTH



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Pieesse & Lubin Ltd

Announce a new creation

"INTRIGUE"

A delightful series comprising 14 items which are now being demonstrated in the large London stores. This series has made an immediate impression, and you would be well advised to write for full particulars of the above together with details of our special bonus offer which is being offered for the month of December only.

|| A request will bring full particulars, together with introductory Coffret containing perfume, face powder, and vanishing cream, by return. ||

SCEPTRE HOUSE, 169/173 REGENT ST., LONDON, W.1



NOW

is the time
to **SELL**
this line !

To increase the sales of 'Specialty' Pectoral Petroleum Compound, we have designed a new package which is striking and lends itself admirably to sales-compelling counter and window displays. Sells quickly because it is of proved therapeutic value, this original and scientific product merits your consideration and recommendation. It is simple, safe and efficacious. The combination of the finest medicinal Petroleum with recognised expectorant and demulcent agents soothes the inflamed bronchial tubes, and exerts a marked beneficial effect upon the more deep seated chest complaints. Particularly suitable for children and for Whooping Cough.

A Postcard will bring Sample, Specimen package, prices and literature. A striking counter stand and dummies for window displays—in colours—advertising the merits of this product, supplied with all orders.

'Specialty'

Pectoral Petroleum Compound

Specialty
PECTORAL PETROLEUM COMPOUND
CHEST & LUNG EMULSION

A most palatable cream containing Virginian Prune, Pine Tar, Squills, Tolu, Ipecacuanha, etc., with Honey and Glycerine in a soothing basis of Refined

ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL COMPANY, LIMITED

Specialty Department :

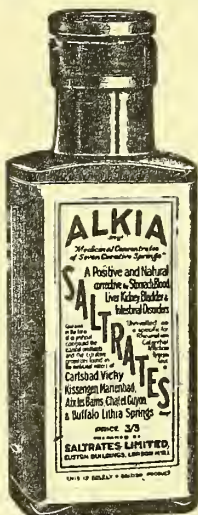
ALBERT STREET, Camden Town, LONDON, N.W.1.

Telephone : Hampstead 4046-47.

Telegrams : "Nufinjol, Norwest, London."



ALKIA SALTRATES

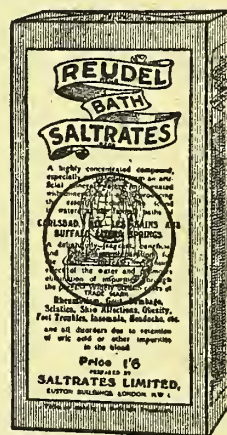


The most efficient Saline on the market and the best value for the money. Pleasant tasting and always satisfies the user. Widely advertised for Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, or any Liver, Kidney, Stomach, Intestinal or Blood Disorders, Catarrhal Affections, etc.

Sells at 3/3 (P.A.T.A.)

REUDEL BATH SALTRATES

The best selling and most fragrant, refreshing, beneficial and all-round satisfactory preparation for the bath—especially recommended in cases of Foot Troubles, Rheumatic Pains, Stiffness, Strains, Sprains, etc.—Always extensively advertised.



Reduced Prices 1/6 and 2/6 (P.A.T.A.)

NEW WINDOW DISPLAY TERMS TO RETAIL CHEMISTS:

REUDEL BATH SALTRATES AND ALKIA SALTRATES STANDARD CASES (STRAIGHT).

List Price P.A.T.A.

(A)	3 doz.	1/6	Reudel Bath Saltrates	...	...	@	13/6	per doz.	...	costs you	£2 0 6*
(B)	3 "	2/6	"	"	"	"	22/6	"	"	"	£3 7 6*
(C)	3 "	3/3	Alkia Saltrates	"	"	"	31/-	"	"	"	£4 13 0*

ASSORTED CASES.

(D)	2 doz.	1/6	Reudel Bath Saltrates	...	...	@	13/6	per doz.	...	...	£1 7 0
	1/2 "	2/6	"	"	"	"	22/6	"	"	...	£0 11 3
	1/2 "	3/3	Alkia Saltrates	"	"	"	31/-	"	"	...	£0 15 6
costs you											£2 13 9*
(E)	2 doz.	1/6	Reudel Bath Saltrates	...	...	@	13/6	per doz.	...	...	£1 7 0
	1 "	2/6	"	"	"	"	22/6	"	"	...	£1 2 6
costs you											£2 9 6*

*WINDOW DISPLAY TERMS.

*NOTE.—3 doz. parcels ... list prices less 2 1/2% discount.
 6 " " made up of any above cases " " " 5% "
 12 " " " " " " " 7 1/2% "
 Free Cases. Carriage Paid on all Orders of 3 dozen and over. Sales Guaranteed.

*As consideration for the above Special Discount, we require only that you display in your window for 14 days (but not with competitive lines) the Showcards accompanying the order, also at least one dozen of the products.

Distributors for Great Britain:

FASSETT & JOHNSON, LTD. 86 CLERKENWELL ROAD,
LONDON, E.C.1

Australasia—233 Clarence Street, SYDNEY, N.S.W.

South Africa—15 Bree Street, CAPETOWN.

SPECIAL £100 OFFER

**NEW
MIX**

Exclusive to Retail Chemists and Chemists' Assistants
in the United Kingdom. ∴ For full particulars

SEE PAGE 9 NEXT WEEK



*The new way
to clean
teeth*

*NEW MIX in word and fact will
soon be "in everybody's mouth."*

GILMONT PRODUCTS, Ltd.
35 CRUTCHED FRIARS, LONDON, E.C.3

Permanent Profit

Chemists who push GENASPRIN are not merely assured of a generous profit on each day's sales — they are building up for themselves and their trade a continuous and permanent profit.

Genasprin, in common with other Genatosan products, is **SOLD BY CHEMISTS ONLY**. Genasprin is not sold by Grocers and General Dealers.

Genasprin is consistently advertised in a dignified but forceful manner in the National and Provincial Newspapers, and weekly and monthly periodicals, and by means of direct mail circulars to householders in all districts. In every advertisement it is stated that Genasprin is sold "At all Chemists."

Genasprin is not "here to-day and gone to-morrow." It is the established brand of aspirin which has won the confidence of the doctors, chemists and public alike.

CHEMISTS BUYING GENASPRIN ON THE BEST BONUS TERMS OBTAIN A PROFIT OF 44% ON SALE, THAT IS 10½d. PROFIT ON A 2/- SALE.

You are SAFE in Pushing

GENASPRIN

The SAFE Brand of Aspirin

Window Display Material and Counter Bills will be sent on request.

GENATOSAN LTD.,

LOUGHBOROUGH,

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Maw's Page

It is good policy to sell Maw's Dressings

It is good policy every now and then to make an impressive window display of surgical dressings, not only because dressings are a staple line selling steadily throughout the year, but also because a dressings display emphasises the professional nature of pharmacy and points out the pharmacist as the proper supplier of surgical and medical sundries.

It is good policy to build your display with Maw's surgical dressings because they are packed and presented in a manner which suggests high quality and because the series of attractive showcards supplied with them will make your display doubly effective.

It is good policy, also, to concentrate your selling efforts on Maw's dressings because Maw's are actual manufacturers of surgical dressings with an old established reputation to sustain and because every package you sell will give certain satisfaction to your customer and yield you a fair margin of profit.

Display, stock and sell Maw's Dressings.

S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.,
Aldersgate St., London,
and Barnet.



THOMAS WAIDE & SONS, LTD.

THE CHEMISTS' PRINTERS

KIRKSTALL ROAD

LEEDS



KILL THAT RAT !

When asked for the best Exterminator for Rats and Mice always recommend :

LIVERPOOL VIRUS

It is the safest, the surest and the cheapest. The present increased Press Advertising will be continued right through the winter without interruption.

Evans

EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB, LTD.
LIVERPOOL & LONDON

SASSO OLIVE OIL

THE Public demands to-day an Olive Oil produced and packed by a firm of noted repute.

Messrs. P. Sasso & Figli, of Oneglia, Italy, are the largest producers in existence, with a world-wide reputation for quality, and last year they sold 70,000,000 (seventy million) pints of Olive Oil.

SASSO OLIVE OIL is produced from sound and ripe fruit, with that delicate aroma for which the Riviera Olive Oils are famous.

It allows an exceptionally good profit, is a quick seller, and will bring an increased reputation.

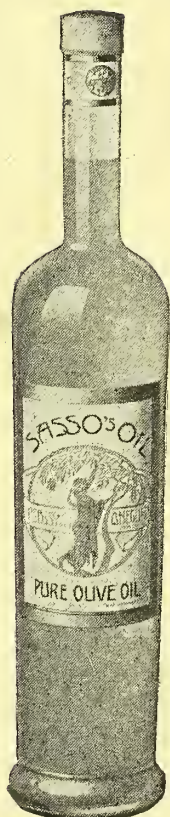
Write for Prices and Samples.

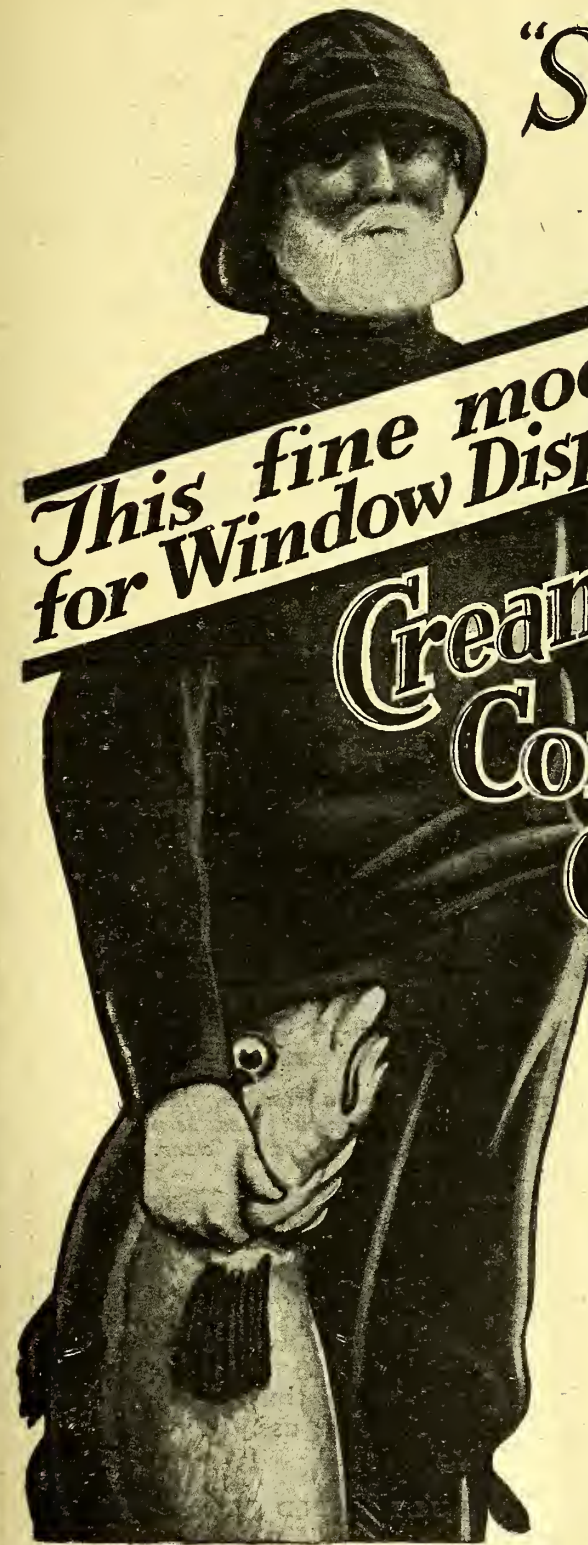
Producers:

P. SASSO & FIGLI,
ONEGLIA, ITALY.

Sole Distributors for the United Kingdom:

FREDK. BOEHM, LTD.,
17, Jewry St., London, E.C.3.





"Sales ahead"

AYRTON'S famous Emulsion, assisted by their equally famous display and sales schemes

This fine model for Window Display

Cream Emulsion of COD LIVER OIL (With Hypophosphites)

Size	25% Eight styles of labels			33% Eight styles of labels			33% "Fleet Brand" Labelled Carton		
	p. doz.	gr.	lots	p. doz.	gr.	lots	p. doz.	gr.	lots
ozs.									
4	7/6	7/3		7/9	7/6		7/9	7/6	9/-
6	9/6	9/3		9/9	9/6		9/9	9/6	11/-
8	11/6	11/-		11/9	11/6		11/9	11/6	13/3
12	14/6	14/-		15/3	14/9		15/3	14/9	17/-
16	16/6	16/-		18/-	17/6		18/-	17/6	20/-
20	19/-	18/6		21/-	20/6		21/-	20/6	—
24	23/-	22/3		24/9	24/-		24/9	24/-	—
32	33/-	32/-		35/6	34/9		35/6	34/9	—

Buyer's name and address on three dozen or more.

FISHERMAN MODEL.

26 inches high, oil-painted in natural colours, is given gratis with all first orders for one gross

Our famous LIGHTHOUSE MODEL, is also available for those who prefer it, or desire an alternative window display

AYRTON, SAUNDERS & CO., LTD.
LIVERPOOL - - - ENGLAND

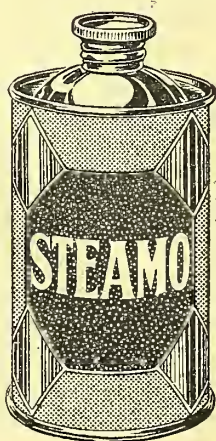


BANISH STEAM FROM YOUR WINDOWS

With a tin of Steamo and a soft cloth, you can make your windows steam-proof. To do this, clean your windows and then apply Steamo sparingly. Steamo should be rubbed on the glass and left on.

**Send for a free sample tin
and apply this simple test:**

Rub a little Steamo on a portion of a window, then breathe on the glass. Where Steamo has been applied, the glass will remain perfectly clear.

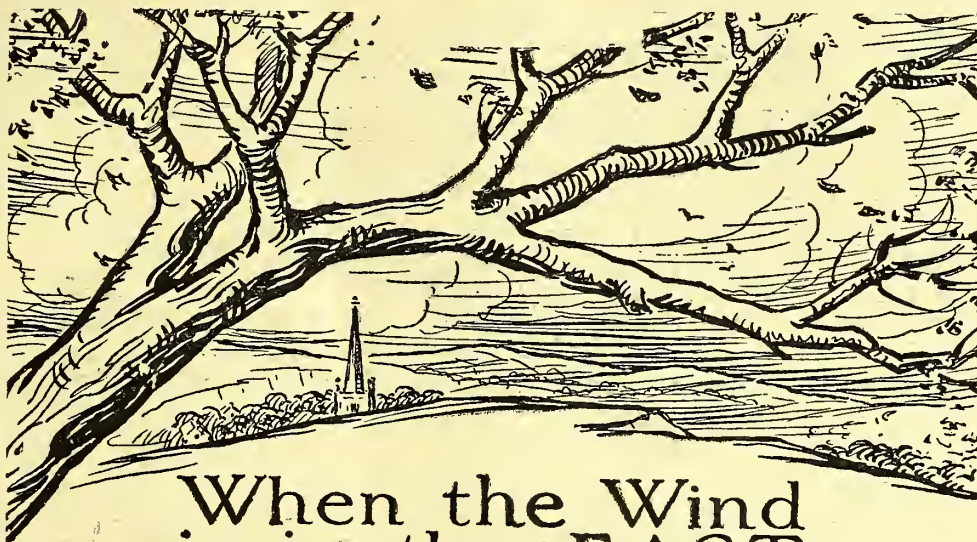


STEAMO

PREVENTS STEAMY WINDOWS

Steamo is sold in 1/- & 2/- tins,
and is very economical in use.

RECKITT AND SONS, LTD., HULL AND LONDON.



When the Wind is in the EAST

when Coughs and Colds and Husky Throats
are rife, when Chest Weaknesses discover
themselves, when every other Customer
who enters your Pharmacy wants —

“Something for a Sore Throat”

*—here is the Remedy
you can Recommend*



6d. Tins
3/9 per doz.
Bulk 4/6 lb.

THOMAS KERFOOT & CO. LTD.
BARDSELY VALE, LANCASHIRE,
& Bardsley House, London, N.1
ESTABLISHED 1797.

C/193

COPYRIGHT

**"REIGATE" brand
PURE ESSENTIAL OILS**

LEMON OIL

*Imported direct from the best orchards in Sicily after
a personal tour of inspection by our own experts.*

**White, Tomkins & Courage Ltd.
North Albert Works, Reigate, Surrey.**



Chemical Works "Flora"
DUBENDORF, ZURICH - SWITZERLAND

Manufacturers of

SYNTHETIC & AROMATIC CHEMICALS

Offer special compositions for BRILLIANTINES,
soluble in oil and alcohol, in the following odours:

CARNATION 233
EAU DE COLOGNE 375
EAU DE COLOGNE 1926
JASMIN 50
JASMIN
JASMIN 1137
JOCKEY CLUB 258
LILAC 151
LILY OF THE VALLEY C.H.
ROSE 2565
VIOLET A
VIOLET B 256
WALLFLOWER 234

We recommend these on account of their strength
and cheap price.

Samples and particulars from—

CHAS. ZIMMERMANN & CO. (Chemicals), LTD.
St. Mary-at-Hill, London, E.C.3

**A LIFE INCOME OF AT
LEAST £26 PER ANNUM**
for an initial outlay of £24

OUR PENNY PERSONAL WEIGHING MACHINE

can be placed in the smallest
compass and moved like a chair.

Will weigh up to 24 stone (3 stone more
than any other machine on the market).

**THE IDEAL WEIGHER
FOR THE CHEMIST.**

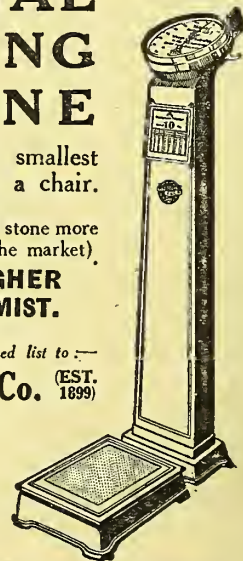
Send for full particulars and illustrated list to—

Shefras's Novelty Co. (EST. 1899)

2, 4, 6 CAMBRIDGE ROAD,
LONDON, E.1.

Telephones { EAST 5143.
EAST 1277.

Telegrams :
GYMOZZELOS, EDO.





HOUBIGANT "QUELQUES FLEURS" PERFUME

Don't miss sales of these delightful HOUBIGANT and CHERAMY perfumes, etc., during the Christmas Shopping Season. Why not have a glance at your stock and order right away the articles of which you are short?

"JOLI SOIR" PERFUMES AND EAU DE COLOGNE



PARFUMERIES DE PARIS, LTD., LARDEN ROAD, LONDON, W.3

Phone: CHISWICK 1525. Telegrams: Pariparfum, Act, London.



DEARBORN (1923) LTD.

37 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1

Toilet Specialties.

	Price per doz. to Retailer	Selling Price P.A.T.A.
PILENTA SOAP ..	10/-	1/-
A complexion soap.		
PROLACTUM ..	10/-	1/-
For the lips.		
PARSIDIUM JELLY ..	10/-	1/-
For wrinkles.		
ALLACITE OF ORANGE BLOSSOM ..	22/6	2/6
A dressing cream.		
BORANIUM ..	22/6	2/6
A hair tonic.		
CLEMINITE ..	22/6	2/6
For a face lotion.		
COLLIANDUM ..	22/6	2/6
For a face tint.		
PERGOL ..	22/6	2/6
A deodorant.		
TEKKO PASTE ..	22/6	2/6
Camphor cream.		
STALLAX ..	13/6	1/6
For a shampoo.		
JETTALINE ..	22/6	2/6
For clearing the skin.		
PHEMINOL ..	31/6	3/6
A depilatory.		
MENNALINE ..	36/-	4/-
For the eyelashes.		
MERCOLIZED WAX ..	36/-	4/-
A face cream.		
STYMOL ..	18/-	2/-
For oily complexions and blackheads.		
SILMERINE ..	31/6	3/6
Hair-curling fluid.		
BARSYDE ..	36/-	4/-
Dandruff eradicator.		
TAMMALITE ..	22/6	2/6
For grey and faded hair.		
LIQUID PERGOL ..	22/6	2/6
To check excessive perspiration locally.		
BICROLIUM ..	31/6	3/6
For whitening the hands.		
COCONOIDS ..	18/-	2/-
For figure development.		
SIPOLITE ..		
A new depilatory.		

The Products of

Messrs. PARKER, BELMONT & CO.

CLYNOL BERRIES ..	36/-	4/-
For obesity.		
SOFT PALERIUM ..	58/6	6/6
For wrinkles.		
LIQUID NAIL POLISH ..	45/-	5/-
Brilliant and lasting.		

Stocked by ALL Wholesale Houses.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL DEPÔTS AND AGENCIES.

South Africa: LENNON, LTD., Cape Town, etc.
SIVE BROS. & KARNOVSKY, LTD., Johannesburg.
India: FRAMJEE & SON, Bombay.
A. L. CHOUDRY, Calcutta.
New Zealand: SHARLAND & CO., Auckland and Wellington.
Holland: N. V. v/h HENRI SANDERS, Amsterdam.
Denmark: KARL SCHULTZ & CO., Copenhagen.
Sweden: ENEQUIST HOLME & CO., A/B, Stockholm.
Irish Free State: MAY, ROBERTS & CO., LTD., Dublin.



for GREY HAIR

The old-fashioned idea of using a surface dye for the hair has gone the way of many of your staple lines. Modern research, backed by modern manufacturing processes and modern advertising, have altered this market entirely. Nuctone is now being used in every high-class hairdresser's saloon. It is safe, permanent and natural. It is easy to apply at home and has a remarkable record of success. There are many people who prefer to treat grey hair at home, they will naturally come to you. See that you sell them the best treatment. Keep up to date in your stock.

Order Nuctone now.

Small size 3/9 per bott. Trade terms 32/- per doz.
Large size 6/6 " " 52/- "

Showcards and explanatory booklets for free distribution are furnished on request.

Nuctone for GREY HAIR

NUCTONE INSTANTER (in powder form) gives instantaneous results.

4/6 tin, 33/- per doz. 6/6 tin, 48/- per doz.

Manufactured by

STEWART, GOODALL & DUNLOP, LTD.
4 DERING STREET - - LONDON, W.1

30 million

people are reading
this month about the

BUTYWAVE SHAMPOO

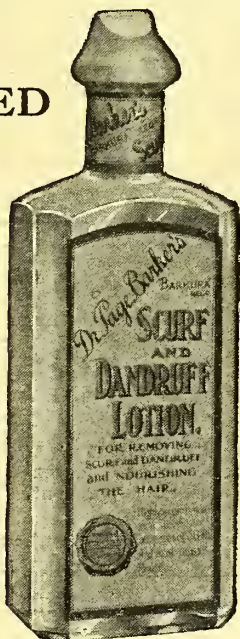
Gift Scheme

—how about stocks?

The Butywave Co., 10 Tachbrook St., S.W.1

Every Bottle is GUARANTEED

EVERY bottle of Dr. Page-Barker's Scurf Lotion bears a positive guarantee that it will eradicate scurf or the purchase price will be refunded. This makes it the easiest to sell of all hair and scalp specifics. and the profit is handsome.



18/- per Doz.

Retail - 2/6

With every order for 3 dozen you get three 2/6 bottles as bonus, handsome metal show-stand, and attractive showcards.

Dr. Page-Barker's Scurf Lotion

Sos. CHRISTY & CO., 4-12 Old Swan Lane, LONDON, E.C.4.

SPURWAY ET CIE, LTD.

SPURWAY ET CIE, LTD.

APOLOGY

We wish to take this opportunity of expressing our regrets to the many customers all over the kingdom for having had to cut down the quantities originally ordered by them of our

FLOWER BASKETS

We were prepared for a large sale for the Christmas season. The demand, however, far exceeded our most optimistic anticipations, and as the baskets are made by peasant industry and have to be ordered some months in advance, the unexpected demand has been a little embarrassing.

We have endeavoured, however, to treat our customers as fairly as possible, giving precedence to earlier orders, and trust our arrangements have been satisfactory to all.

We have had to refuse many later orders from new customers in our endeavour to meet the requirements of those who have so loyally stood by us in the past.

We can unfortunately accept no more Christmas orders for this line.

SPURWAY ET CIE LIMITED

89 GREAT EASTERN ST., LONDON, E.C.2

Telegrams: "Neroli, London."
Telephone: Bishopsgate 1372.

Factories and Distilleries:
Cannes-Grasse, Riviera.

Technical Laboratories: Paris.

NEW YORK.
KINGSTON (ONTARIO).

SPURWAY ET CIE, LTD.

SPURWAY ET CIE, LTD.



IN REGULAR DEMAND

So consistent is the ANZORA advertising to the general public, coupled with the high standard of efficiency of this premier hair dressing, that the man who values his appearance buys ANZORA—and, like Oliver Twist, comes back for more. It will therefore pay you to replenish your stock.

ANZORA
Masters the Hair!

ANZORA CREAM for greasy scalps.

ANZORA VIOLA for dry scalps.

Trade 12/- dozen; Retail 18/-

Terms 20/- dozen; Retail 30/-

FROM ALL WHOLESALEERS.

A SUPPLY OF ATTRACTIVE SHOW-
CARDS SENT POST FREE.

ANZORA PERFUMERY CO. LTD., WILLES DEN LANE, LONDON, N.W.6

DAWSON'S DENTIFRICE

COST

3/-
doz.

SELLS

6d.



Profit

100%

on
Cost

IN ALUMINIUM TINS.

ATTRACTIVE SHOWCARDS
BONUS for WINDOW DISPLAY

Carriage and Packing FREE. Monthly a/cs.
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS for WHOLESALEERS.
Write for a Sample Tin.

FREER'S MFG. CO. LTD.

6/7 Norton Folgate, Bishopsgate
London, E.C.

Phone: Bishopsgate 2209.

Ipana Sales are increasing!

Ipana Window Display Terms

PARCEL No. 1

Contains 6 doz. tubes at 10/- per doz.—total value £3 0s. 0d. Discount 10 per cent. Further cash discount 1½ per cent.

PARCEL No. 2

Contains 3 doz. tubes at 10/- per doz.—total value £1 10s. Discount 7½ per cent. Further cash discount 1½ per cent.

PARCEL No. 3

Contains 1 dozen tubes—value 10/-. Discount 5 per cent. Further cash discount 1½ per cent.

Terms: 30 days net, carriage paid. Orders for any of these parcels may be sent through P.A.T.A. wholesalers. Attractive Ipana show material will be sent—free—on request.

- Ipana -
Tooth Paste

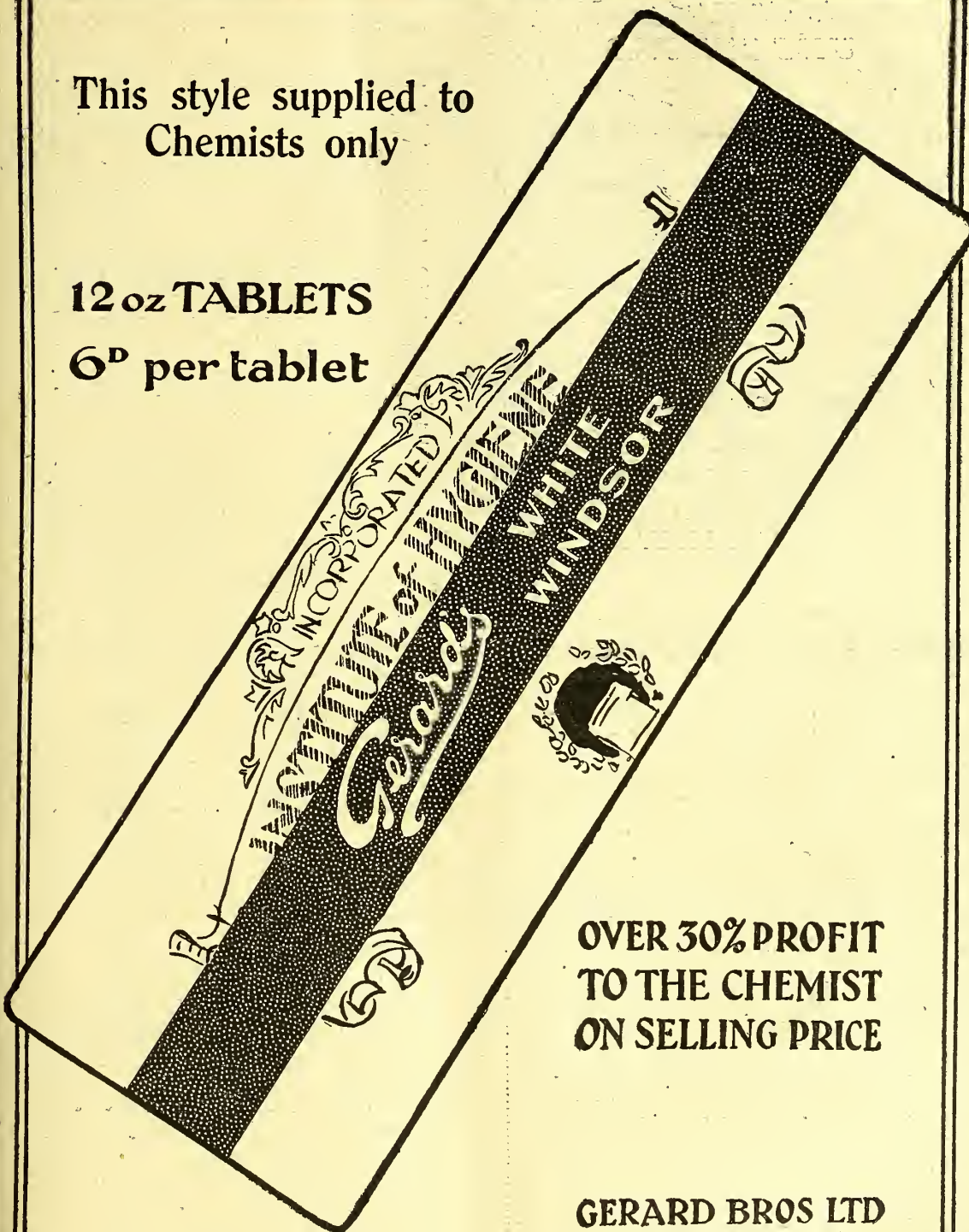
BRISTOL MYERS CO.

112 Cheapside - - London, E.C.2

This style supplied to
Chemists only

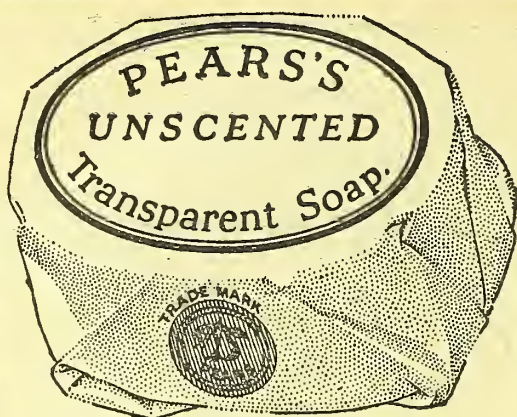
12 oz TABLETS

6^d per tablet



OVER 30% PROFIT
TO THE CHEMIST
ON SELLING PRICE

GERARD BROS LTD
SOAP WORKS
NOTTINGHAM



Pears'

THE BEST AND MOST ECONOMICAL

BATHROOM SOAP IN THE WORLD

A. & F. Pears Limited, London. Soapmakers to Their Majesties the King & Queen

TP34-8T

LARGE and interesting advertisements appearing regularly in solus positions in the great national daily newspapers are creating for this world-famous soap a greater demand than ever before. For over one hundred years it has been famous for the skin and the complexion. Make sure that your stocks are sufficient to meet the demand.

The Season of Goodwill and Profitable Trade !

Be sure of your full share of the hair-brush trade this Christmas time by laying in good stocks of the "MASON PEARSON." As a gift it is both admirable and sensible, while there are prices within the reach of everyone.

We have some pleasing and very attractive Showcards for Window Display. A post-card from you will bring a supply by return without cost to yourself.

For this Window Display Matter write to us direct.



The Original — and still the best — pneumatic rubber cushion Hairbrush.

"Pocket"	"Shingle"	"Universal"	"Junior"
3/6	4/9	5/9	7/6
"Popular"	"Standard"	"Extra"	
10/6	15/-	18/6	

Can be supplied through your usual Wholesaler.

MASON PEARSON
HAIR BRUSH

All subject to Generous Trade Discounts.

MASON PEARSON SELLING AGENCY, LTD., 59 New Oxford St., LONDON, W.C.1.

TOKALON XMAS OFFER TO THE TRADE

DURING December 1927 we are offering two classes of Standard Parcels of fast selling Tokalon preparations, including a generous bonus of free goods. This offer shows *an extra and additional profit* on cash invested of:—

Over 12% on Standard Parcel No. 1
Over 15% on Standard Parcel No. 2

In addition to the above extra profit each customer will of course receive the usual discounts to which he is entitled.

Bonus goods are sent only with Standard Parcels. No variation can be made either in the kind or quantity of goods making up the Standard Parcels. Unless otherwise requested only *Vanishing Crème Tokalon* and *Rachel and Natural* shades of Poudre Tokalon (evenly divided) will be sent.

STANDARD PARCEL No. 1

	TRADE PRICE
2 doz. Poudre Tokalon	18/0
1½ doz. Crème Tokalon	11/3
½ doz. Crème Tokalon	6/9
½ doz. Poudre Tokalon	6/9
1½" Compacts	
Total ...	42/9

FREE GOODS	RETAIL VALUE
½ doz. Poudre Tokalon	2/0
½ doz. Crème Tokalon	1/8
½ doz. Compact Refills	1/6
Total ...	5/2

STANDARD PARCEL No. 2

	TRADE PRICE
6 doz. Poudre Tokalon	54/0
2 doz. Crème Tokalon	15/0
1 doz. Crème Tokalon	13/6
1 doz. Poudre Tokalon	13/6
1 doz. Compact Refills	6/9
Total ...	102/9

FREE GOODS	RETAIL VALUE
½ doz. Poudre Tokalon	6/0
½ doz. Crème Tokalon	5/0
½ doz. Poudre Tokalon	4/6
1½" Compacts	
Total ...	15/6

Only one order for Standard Parcels will be executed for each customer, and the total trade value of parcels ordered must not exceed £10 : 5 : 6. Any combination of Standard Parcels may be ordered so long as the total trade value of £10 : 5 : 6 referred to is not exceeded.

No order for Standard Parcels will be executed if order is post-marked after 31st December, 1927.

The Cash Discount date for Standard Parcels will be 15th January, 1928, in every case.

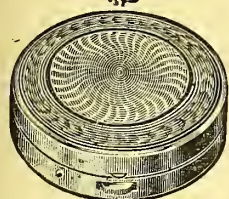
If you have not already sent in your order, do so at once. If further details are desired, write without delay.

TOKALON Ltd.

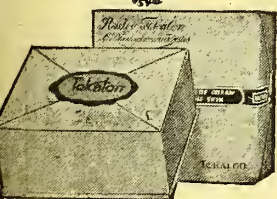
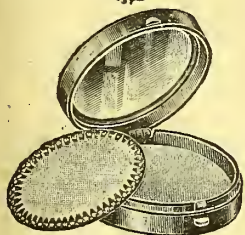
212-214 Great Portland Street, London, W.1



Crème Tokalon
10d. and 1/6



Poudre Tokalon
Compacts
1½" diameter,
1/6 each.



Poudre Tokalon
1/- and 1/9.



Watersprite FACE CLOTHS

MADE IN ENGLAND

THE NEW KNITTED FACE CLOTHS.
SIX EXQUISITE STYLES. Size 12×11½ ins.

FRESH AS THE DEW.

IN SHOW CARTONS OF 2 DOZEN.

- WHITE, with Coloured Borders.**
- G220. Overlocked, Assorted Colours - doz. 4/-
- G221. Overlocked, Assorted Colours, and cross-stitched - 4/6
- G222. Shell-stitched, Assorted Colours 5/3
- G223. Shell-stitched, Assorted Colours, and cross-stitched - 5/9
- COLOURED, with Coloured Borders.**
- G224. Overlocked, Assorted Colours, and cross-stitched - 5/6
- G225. Shell-stitched, Assorted Colours, and cross-stitched - 6/-

Manufactured only by
SOLPORT BROTHERS, LTD., 184 to 190 Goswell Road, London, E.C.1.

AND OBTAINABLE THROUGH ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

5 for 1/8

a Good Blade!

10 for 3/4

We make no exaggerated claims on behalf of our product, but instead we sell

"ECLIPSE"
(Gillette Type)
**SAFETY RAZOR
BLADES**

under a definite money-back guarantee of satisfaction, particulars of which will be sent on request.

EVERY CHEMIST SHOULD STOCK THEM.

1 Box 100 Blades at £1 2 3 per box

5 Boxes " at £1 1 8 "

10 " " at £1 0 10 "

Terms: Monthly, less 2½%. Carriage paid on 3 box lots and above.

JAMES NEILL & CO. (Sheffield) Ltd.
Crucible Steel Manufacturers,
NAPIER STREET - SHEFFIELD.

Specialists in the Manufacture of—
**HORSEHAIR FLESH
GLOVES,
BATH GLOVES &c.**
Wholesale and Export.
LAWRENCE & CO.
Islington Place, Clouesley Road, London, N.1.

GREY HAIRS
← appear just here.
TOUCH THEM UP WITH
TATCHO-TONE
and they will instantly recover their natural shade. Medical Guaranty with each bottle. Chemists' Prices 2/6 and 4/6

TATCHO-TONE CO., 5 Great Queen Street, London, W. C. 2

Triat Phia
8d
Post Free

KIRBEE

**BRUSHES
ARE GOOD
SELLERS
WITH
BIG PROFITS**

Kirbee Brushes, the latest product of the House of Kirby, are British made and guaranteed sterilized.

The bristles do not shed from the non-splitting handles. Each Kirbee Brush is packed in transparent germ-proof tube as well as attractive cardboard box.

FOUR MODELS:

Special Model—K 3 .. 2s. 6d.
K 4 .. 3s. 6d.
K 6 .. 4s. 6d.
K 8 .. 6s. 0d.

Write now for fuller details and particulars of generous trade terms.
DOUGLAS KIRBY & CO., LTD.
9/10 Charing Cross, London, S.W.1
Telephone: Gerrard 3147, 8063/4/5
CONTRACTORS TO ALL THE
SCOTTISH RAILWAY BOOKSTALLS.

Introducing the DHAUSSY VANITY NON-SPILL BOX

The Dhaussy Vanity is specially designed to carry ANY make of
LOOSE POWDER

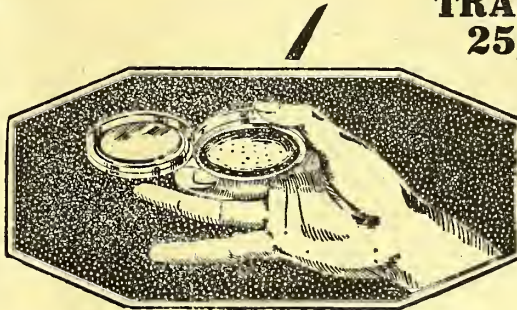
Gives ALL the Advantages of a COMPACT with NONE of its Disadvantages

We want you to get acquainted with the

**DHAUSSY
POWDER BOX**

and have decided to make a Special Offer as follows :—

With every three dozen Dhaussy Powder Boxes you order we give you free, three dozen Milady Decollette Gillette Safety Razors, this making a novel free gift from you to your customers with every box purchased.

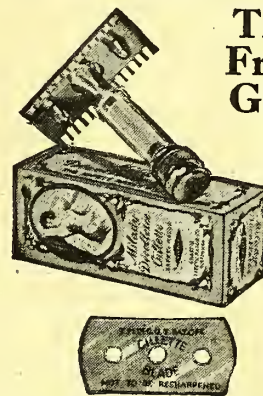


**TRADE TERMS
25/- Dozen.**

**RETAIL
3/- Box**

**The
Powder
Box**

**The
Free
Gift**



Hand this to your customer with the Dhaussy Powder Box

Dhaussy

POWDER BOX

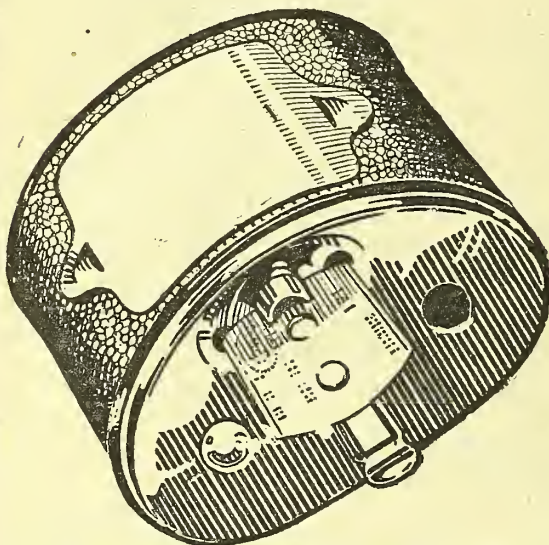
THIS IS BEING EXTENSIVELY ADVERTISED IN THE DAILY PRESS.

DHAUSSY POWDER BOX CO., LTD.
12 BARTLETT'S BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.4

Obtainable from all Wholesalers, including :

Ayrton Saunders, Brooks & Warburton, Butler & Crispe, Wm. Edwards & Sons, Hovenden, Ltd., May, Roberts, Ltd., Sangers, Osborne Garratt, Suttons, etc.

GET YOUR SHARE OF TWINPLEX PROFITS



Over a Million Sold every year.

Millions of men are already using Twinplex in the U.S.A. Millions here will be interested in it now the big advertising drive has begun. Twinplex hasn't a serious competitor. Sell it and get your share of the profits that it will earn.

**GUARANTEED FOR TEN YEARS.
NOTHING TO GO WRONG.**

There is a separate
12/6 model for
GILLETTE,
AUTOSTROP,
EVER-READY,
DURHAM-
DUPLEX
AND SIMILAR
TYPE BLADES.

**Your PROFIT is
33 1/3%**

on six or more Stropplers
(your cost being 8/4 each),
or 30% on less than six
(your cost being 8/9 each).
Orders for 3 Stropplers post
paid.

Display
TWINPLEX
STROPPERS.
This will bring
regular sales.
TWINPLEX
make ideal
Christmas gifts.

Twinplex is to be sold at 12/6 for the first time in this country. The new model is as efficient in every way as the original guinea model. The Twinplex broadsheet explains all about the great advertising scheme. If you have not yet had your copy, write for it at once.

Order through your Wholesaler, or direct from
SOLE AGENT for Gt. Britain and Ireland:

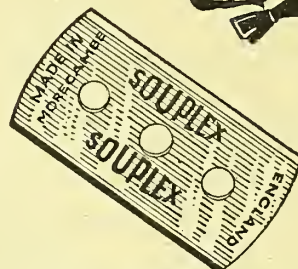
L. J. STAMBOIS, 7 Charterhouse Buildings,
LONDON, E.C.1.

TWINPLEX
PROTECTS
YOUR SALES
FOR TEN
YEARS.
NO OTHER
STROPPER
DOES THIS.

**Twinplex
Stropplers**

WRITE FOR SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS.

BONA-FIDE
WHOLE-
SALEERS!
You will be re-
ceiving orders.
Be ready with
stock to meet
this new de-
mand.



SOUPLEX

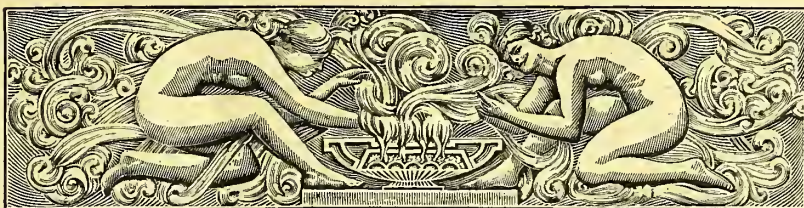
Safety Razor Blades
yield the Chemist **33 1/3%** profit
on the selling price, **50%** on cost

Extensive advertising in the National Press is rapidly increasing the demand for "Souplex" Blades, a demand which quality and price retains, and which the advertising is directing to Chemists.

This line gives you
5d. profit on each 1/3 sale,
10d. profit on each 2/6 sale,
which is the best of reasons
why you should stock
"SOUPLEX" Blades—
and push them.

DO SO NOW. ORDER FROM YOUR WHOLESALE.

SOUPLEX LTD. - - - MORECAMBE



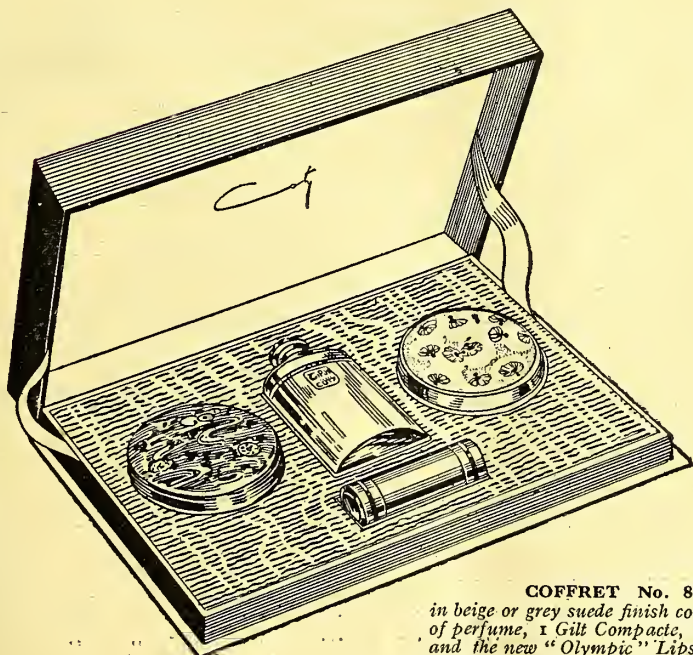
COTY

COAST TO COAST

CHRISTMAS ADVERTISING

SEEN BY 2,000,000 READERS

The intensive Coty Advertising Campaign has reached every part of the British Isles—in Magazines and Newspapers many Coty advertisements, featuring Christmas Gift Lines, have and will be seen by the British public. With the Gift Season in full swing, and with Coty Creations still fresh in the minds of the public, now is your chance to double your last year's Coty sales. Coty creations sell easily, and what is more, they return a handsome profit.

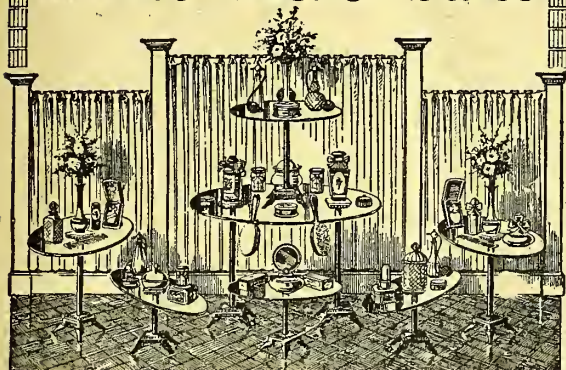


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in beige or grey suede finish containing 1 bottle
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Price 21/-

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The 'Ellesmere' Display Set 32/-

No. C.D.F. 2329 comprising

8 Beautifully finished Copper Oxydised Pedestals,
2 12-in. high, 3 9-in., 3 6-in. 7 Plate Glass Ovals,
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32/- Complete.

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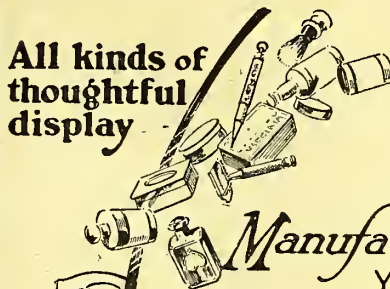
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City Showrooms - 65 FORE STREET, E.C.2

All kinds of
thoughtful
display



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"STAND-SHOWCARD"

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PUFFS of ALL KINDS in DOWN and WOOL.
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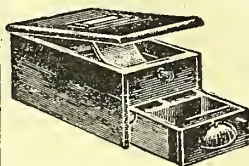
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Link up now with the big Christmas
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Rolls 3½" wide. **60/-** Catalogue CD2
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First-class Material and Workmanship.

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TOBACCO
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P.A.T.A. 1/6

POTTER'S ASTHMA
SMOKING MIXTURE
P.A.T.A. 9d. Dozen 7/-

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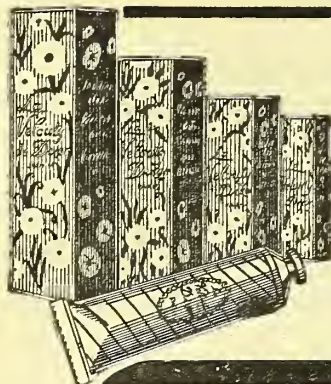
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PASTILLES
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We are spending thousands of pounds in advertising these lines which yield you handsome profit.



Packed in beautiful Show Outers. Showcards for Counter and Window Display with all orders.



VELOUTÉ de DIXOR PARIS ..

COMBINED CREAM AND POWDER

The advertised line that you are asked for. Now on P.A.T.A.

Samples free upon receipt of trade card or billhead.

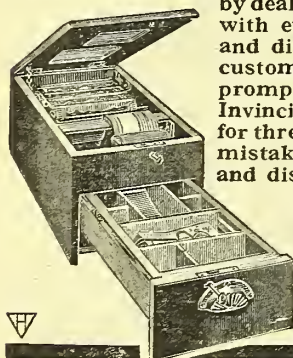
PRICES:—	Full size pot	21/- dozen.	RETAIL	2/9
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	Large tube	14/-	"	2/-
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Made in four shades: WHITE, IVORY, NATURAL and OCHRE.

Obtainable from your regular Wholesaler or direct from the Sole British Agents:

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by dealing quickly and efficiently with every transaction. Errors and disputes are avoided, and customers impressed by your prompt service. The Self-closing Invincible shows the actual coins for three transactions, preventing mistakes and removing doubt and distrust.

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Special 77% Profit Parcel ON "TIBO" TOOTH BRUSHES

You need to have only 37/3 worth of "TIBO" TOOTH BRUSHES, and with that quantity we are going to give you half-dozen 2/- size selling for 12/- free, and also one of the splendid "TIBO" TRIO window shows with cut-outs. Here is the offer:—

1 dozen 2/-	...	at 16/9 dozen
1 dozen 1/6	...	at 12/- dozen
1 dozen 1/-	...	at 8/6 dozen
HALF-DOZEN 2/-	...	FREE

You sell for 66/3
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YOUR PROFIT 28/9

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SHOW
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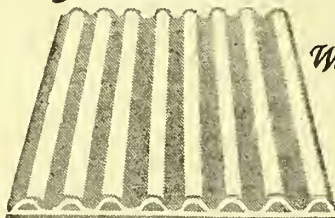
A safe, simple and reliable remedy for Children's Ailments is advertised so extensively in the daily and weekly Press as to bring mothers to the retailer without effort on his part.

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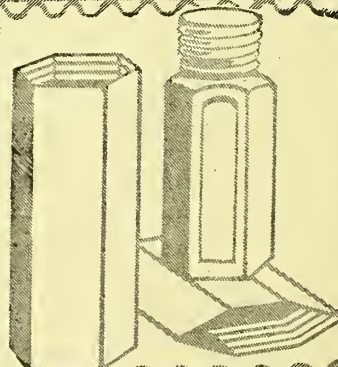


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No. 708. 'TABLOID' FIRST-AID ("The Nurse's")

Gifts



No. 710. 'TABLOID' FIRST-AID

*For Boy Scouts, Girl Guides,
Nurses, Motorists, Sportsmen, etc.*

TRADE
MARK

'TABLOID' BRAND FIRST-AID

A display of these bright Outfits will
add to the attraction of your Christmas
window.

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Measurements: $6\frac{5}{8} \times 3\frac{3}{8} \times 2$ in. Contains two tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Vaporole' Iodine Tincture, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, 'Borofax,' Carron oil (solidified), jaconet, 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, plaster, protective skin, pins, etc. In Aluminised Metal, at 10/- (subject to the usual discount).

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—the Trade's best selling Iodised lozenge

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A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF PHARMACY AND OF THE CHEMICAL AND DRUG TRADES

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is in circulation and reputation the leading journal addressing the Chemical and Drug trades in the British Empire and other countries in the Old and New Worlds. It is the official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, and of other Chemists' Societies in the Overseas Dominions.

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TWENTY SHILLINGS a year payable in advance to any part of the world, including a copy of *The Chemist and Druggist Diary*. Subscriptions may begin with the first issue of any month. Single copy, 9d., post free; *Diary*, 10s., post free. Postal Orders and Cheques should be crossed "Bank of Liverpool and Martins, Ltd."

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING may be obtained on application to:

Head Office: 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

(Telegrams: "Chemicus, Cannon, London." Telephone: Central 3617.)

Branch Offices: 4 Cannon Street, Manchester. (Tel. City 52.)
54 Foster's Bldgs., High St., Sheffield. (Tel.: 22458.)
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Coming Events

This section is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Tuesday, December 13

The Royal Institution, 21 Albemarle Street, London, W.1, at 5.15 p.m. Sir William Bragg on "A Year's Work in X-ray-crystal Analysis."

Wednesday, December 14

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Manchester, Salford and District Branch), Electric Service Bureau, 4 Fountain Street. Joint meeting with Manchester Pharmaceutical Association. Electric lighting and service demonstration.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (North British Branch), 36 York Place, Edinburgh, at 8 p.m. Notes on the constituents of *Artemisia brevifolia*, from the laboratory of T. & H. Smith, Ltd. Discussion on B.P. revision by D. B. Dott, Ph.C., F.R.S.E., and E. J. Schorn, Ph.C., A.I.C.

London Chemists' Sports Club, Shaftesbury Hotel, Great St. Andrew Street, W.C.2, at 9.15 p.m. Christmas flying handicap (billiards).

Thursday, December 15

Institute of Chemistry, Wharfedale Rooms, Hotel Grand Central, Marylebone. Entrance in Harewood Avenue. Jubilee dinner at 7 for 7.30 p.m. and dancing. Ticket-holders only.

English and Welsh News

The Editor will be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

Safeguarding Key Industries

There will be a hearing on Tuesday, January 17, of the complaint which the Board of Trade have received under Section 1 (5) of the Safeguarding of Industries Act, 1921, that calcium biphosphate (baking-powder quality) has been improperly excluded from the list H ii, of articles chargeable with duty under Part I of that Act, as amended by Section 10 of the Finance Act, 1926. The hearing will take place at 11 a.m. in the Main Conference Room, Board of Trade, Great George Street, London, S.W.1, and the tribunal will consist of Mr. A. A. Hudson, K.C., the Referee, and Professor F. G. Donnan, C.B.E., F.R.S., and Professor J. F. Thorpe, C.B.E., F.R.S., who have been selected by the Lord Chancellor for the purpose of this arbitration from the panel constituted under Section 10 (4) of the Act of 1926.

The question of renewing Exemption Orders Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, which are due to expire on March 6, 1928, is now under consideration of the Board of Trade. The articles covered by these Exemption Orders are as follows:—

Acetone fermentation	Lipoiodin
Acetone synthetic	Methyl sulphonol
Acid oxalic	Phenacetin
Amidopyrin	Phenazone
Ammonium perchlorate	Phytin
Barbitone	Piperazine
Dial	Planimeters
Didial	Potassium guaiacol sulphionate
Elbon	Pyramidon-veronal
Ethylene bromide	Salol
Ethylene glycol	Sulphonol
Furfural	Urea
Glycol ethers	R Acetone
Guaiacol carbonate	R Lead acetate
Hydroquinone	R Potassium hydroxide
Integrators (planimeter type)	
Lead tetra-ethyl	

Any communications with respect to any of the above-mentioned articles should be addressed, before January 8, to the Principal Assistant Secretary, Industries and Manufactures Department, Board of Trade, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Visit to Works

A party of forty-six members and friends of the Oldham and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society visited the works of the Erasmic Co., Ltd., Warrington. The party was divided up into groups, conducted by guides through the various departments, and saw the wrapping of "Peerless" Erasmic soap, the manufacture and packing of perfumes and toilet articles, and the glycerin plant. The party was entertained to tea in the Centenary Institute, where the members were welcomed by Major J. H. B. Wigginton (managing director) and Mr. M. I. Rosekilly (sales manager).

A party of thirty students of the Northampton Technical College paid a visit to the laboratories of Parke, Davis & Co., Hounslow, on November 17. At Hounslow the party were met by Mr. Cathcart, superintendent of the laboratories, and Mr. Tyler, manager of the sales department. The party divided into groups of six, and the tour occupied two hours. The tour finished in the control laboratory, and after tea a film illustrating the work of the American branch of the firm was shown, showing physiological testing. A lecture by Mr. Boyes, explaining the value of various gland preparations, was one of the features of the visit. Votes of thanks were accorded before the party left.

Inquests

The Paddington (London) coroner opened and adjourned on December 7 an inquiry concerning the death, at a hotel, of Frederick W. S. Hosley, a teacher. A medical witness stated that death was due to corrosive poisoning, and an analysis was ordered.

At Croydon, on December 7, the inquest on William C. Bignell, who was found to have died from sulphonol

poisoning (*C. & D.*, December 3, p. 696), was concluded. It was stated that the maximum quantity of sulphonal kept in a naval hospital ward or on board ship was 125 gr., but that the deceased, an ex-seaman, had taken 200 gr. An open verdict was returned.

Contracts

The following tenders have been accepted by the bodies named:—

Grantham Town Council.—J. Cox & Son, chemists, drugs, etc.

Winchester Guardians.—Boots, Ltd., drugs and sundries.

Birmingham

Councillor Jeffrey Poole has been elected chairman, and Dr. F. A. L. Burges vice-chairman, of the Birmingham Insurance Committee.

Mumps is very prevalent just now amongst the elementary school children, and it is reputed that many children are suffering from rheumatism.

The annual prize distribution and speech day at the School of Pharmacy of the Suffolk Street Technical College is deferred on account of structural alterations.

The post of librarian to the local association, which carried with it a seat on the council, has been filled by Mr. H. Berry, in place of Mr. E. H. Alcock, who held the office for many years.

A new infant welfare centre, costing £8,000, on a site given by Cadbury Brothers, Ltd., at Stirchley, was opened by Sir George Newman, of the Ministry of Health, on November 29.

A small committee has been formed, with Mr. Rushton as secretary, to give effect to the proposal of a presentation to mark the termination of Mr. F. Smith's services for many years as secretary to the local association.

An informal dinner and concert in connection with the local branch of the Institute of Chemistry, on November 30, inaugurated the winter session. Dr. Norris, of the biological department at the University, has taken over the secretaryship.

At a meeting of the Birmingham Education Committee held on November 25, it was reported that Southall Brothers & Barclay, Ltd., and Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., Oldbury, had contributed £52 10s. and £50 respectively towards the cost of equipping the department of pharmacy at the Birmingham Central Technical College. The family of the late Mr. A. W. Gerrard, in conjunction with the latter company, had agreed to present a gold medal for competition by students taking the advanced course.

Cardiff

Mr. W. G. Duck, chemist and druggist, won five first prizes and a championship at the recent Bristol Dog Show with his Airedale "Champion Neadwood Captain."

On the occasion of his retirement from the chairmanship of the Cardiff Pharmaceutical Committee, an office he had held since its inception, Mr. A. Hagon, chemist and druggist, was presented with a silver salver by the members of the Committee. The presentation was made by the chairman of the Committee, Mr. J. D. Jenkins, chemist and druggist, who referred appreciatively to the recipient's services, and expressed the good wishes of the members.

Liverpool

The Liverpool Pharmacy Club will hold a ramble on December 11 to Thornton Hough, meeting at Pier Head at 2.30 p.m.

The Liverpool Chemists' Association have arranged to hold the next annual children's party at the Royal Institution, Colquitt Street, on January 4.

At Birkenhead, on December 2, Mr. E. G. Bond, chemist and druggist, was fined 10s., with 28s. costs, for having travelled on the Mersey Railway without paying his fare.

One well-known city chemist has secured some excellent small-sized figures representing Faith, Hope, Charity and

the Devil, and, together with some artificial holly, mistletoe, leaves and roses, secured from Paris, he hopes to arrange an unusually striking display.

Manchester

An all-night service has been inaugurated by Boots, Ltd., at 1 Oxford Street (corner of St. Peter's Square), with a qualified chemist always in attendance.

The efforts of the committee entrusted with the organisation of the concert in connection with the Benevolent Fund were rewarded by the fact that the total contribution was £315 (see p. 730).

On December 3, Hough, Hoseason & Co., Ltd., held their Christmas dance in the ball-room of the Palatine Club, Pendleton. The attendance was representative of every branch of the firm's activities, and included most of the staff from the showrooms and offices in Bridge Street, Manchester, and the works in Pendleton. Owing to the generosity of the principals, Mr. Hough and Mr. Richardson, it was found possible to issue a large number of complimentary tickets to the staff; and a first-class jazz band of seven performers, together with excellent catering arrangements, did much to ensure a most successful evening.

Sheffield

Accounts for Insurance dispensing during the month amounted to £1,796.

Small fines were imposed at Sheffield Police Court, on December 6, on two local traders whose sausage meat was found on analysis to contain boric acid (in one case to the extent of 47.6 gr. per lb.).

Rotherham chemists received for the nine months ended September 30 £3,505 for drugs. The cost per insured person in 1926 was just over 3s. 8d., and for the first half of the present year about 2s.

Among the appointments which have recently been made in connection with local Insurance affairs are:—Messrs. J. G. Jackson, E. Preston and H. G. Williams as members of the Pharmaceutical Service Subcommittee; Messrs. Preston and Williams to the Joint Services Subcommittee; and Mr. J. T. Appleton to the North-East Midland Pricing Bureau.

An exhibition of an unusual nature was arranged in connection with the inspection by the public, on December 6, of the new out-patient department of the Sheffield Royal Hospital. Specimens were displayed of the drugs and chemicals used, and some interesting figures were shown. The total cost of chemicals and drugs and foods for the nursery last year was £3,607. The commodities used last year include:—Liquid paraffin, 250 galls.; methylated spirit, 1,200 galls.; chemical food, 72 galls.; cod-liver oil emulsion, 96 galls.; cod-liver oil and malt, 2½ tons; chloroform, 370 lb.; ether, 1,400 lb.; leeches, 100; bulbs of serum, 1,511; soda water, 4,032 syphons. Dressings and appliances cost £2,101 a year, and items under that head include:—Cotton-wool, 2½ tons; gauze, 150,000 yards; rubber plaster, 6½ miles; bandages, 62,700. Visitors also evinced much interest in a portable outfit which enables patients to be x-rayed while lying in bed.

Miscellaneous

POISON-LICENCE APPLICATION.—Mr. J. M. Gabbittas, Warboys, has applied to the Huntingdon County Council for a licence to sell agricultural and horticultural poisons.

GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE ON INCOME TAX.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer has appointed the following committee to codify the law relating to income tax, and to simplify its expression:—Sir F. F. Liddell (chairman), Mr. A. M. Bremner, Sir W. M. Graham Harrison, Mr. R. P. Hills, Mr. E. M. Konstam, K.C., Sir John Shaw.

RUBBER EXHIBITION.—A rubber exhibition was opened on December 3 at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington. The exhibition will demonstrate the history and production of raw rubber, and will also illustrate by specimens some of the more important uses of the product. Special films relating to rubber will be shown in the Cinema Hall of the Institute, and lecture demonstrations will be given.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL LICENCE REFUSED.—The public control committee of the London County Council refused, on December 2, an application by two persons trading as The Tricho System for a licence to carry on a massage establishment in Regent Street, W.1. A divisional medical officer of the Council stated that repeated application of x-rays, which it was proposed to use in the establishment, involved a considerable risk.

GIFTS FOR FLEETWOOD.—It was reported to Fleetwood Sanitary Committee, on November 24, that after the disastrous flood supplies of disinfectants had to be obtained from neighbouring authorities. Calvert & Co., Ltd., Manchester, sent free of cost 25 gallons of carbolic disinfectant, 2 cwt. of carbolic powder, and 24 tins of powder. Newton Chambers, Ltd., sent a cheque for £10 10s. Blackpool hotel proprietors and chemists sent 329 bottles and 144 boxes of invalid food.

FOOTBALL.—A football match took place in the grounds of the Wellcome Club and Institute, Dartford, on December 3, between a team representing the head office staff of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. and a team from the Wellcome Chemical Works, Dartford. A close game resulted in a win for the home team by three goals to two. In the evening the players, their colleagues from London and Dartford and a number of friends held an enjoyable dance in the club gymnasium.

FIRES.—The following outbreaks of fire have been recorded since our last report:—The premises of Mr. C. Wheeler, manufacturing chemist, Hackney Road, London, E., were involved in an outbreak of fire which occurred in the neighbourhood on December 2. The damage was mainly confined to the ground floor and the basement.—There was an outbreak of fire at the premises of Boots, Ltd., Bond Street, Leeds, recently, but the flames were quickly extinguished and the damage was slight.

WELSH INSURANCE COMMITTEES' DEMANDS.—The "Western Mail" (Cardiff) reports that a deputation, consisting of four members of the Association of Welsh Insurance Committees, together with the secretary, has waited upon the Ministry of Health with the demands that Wales should be granted the same measure of autonomy as Scotland in Health Insurance matters, and that there should be a representative of Wales on the distribution committee of the Central Practitioners' Fund and the Central Mileage Fund, as well as on the Pharmaceutical Distribution Committee.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' WEEK-END TICKETS.—The National Union of Commercial Travellers has been informed by the Railway Clearing House that as from December 23 a concession has been granted in connection with commercial travellers' week-end tickets, by which the fare for the double journey at single fare will be: First class, 8s. 6d.; third class, 5s. A further concession has also been granted in connection with the Christmas and New Year holidays, by which commercial travellers' week-end tickets will be available for return on December 27, 1927, and January 3, 1928.

WINDOW-DRESSING AWARDS.—At a meeting of the Leicester Pharmaceutical Assistants' Association, on November 30, the prizes offered for the window-dressing competition (organised by the local branch of the Retail Pharmacists' Union during the year ended June 30) were handed to the following:—*Class A* (former prize winners): (1), Miss D. Lindop (W. T. Hinds), silver cup to hold for one year and cheque for £2; (2), R. Jeffs (H. A. Martin), cheque £1; *Class B* (not having previously won a prize) (1), W. Raven (A. D. Hearnshaw), cheque £2; (2) W. S. Lean (Young & Sons, Ltd.), cheque £1. The prize for the greatest number of windows entered for competition (cheque £1) was won by Miss Lindop.

IN THE COURTS.—At Blackpool County Court, on November 23, Mr. Charles Cornforth, chemist and druggist, was awarded damages in the sum of £59 11s. 5d. against H. Simister for repairs to a motor-car arising out of a collision.—At Luton, on November 30, Dennis Browning was bound over, and ordered to pay costs, on a charge of stealing a shaving stick and a bottle of brillantine, value 1s. 4½d., from the shop of Mr. W. V. Rollings, chemist and druggist.—At Tower Bridge Police Court, London, on December 1, Ralph Levy, dealer,

34 Old Kent Road, S.E., was committed for trial on a charge of receiving 100 ladies' leather hand-bags, value £40, the property of Feigenbaum & Sons, 84 Hatton Garden, E.C. The prosecuting counsel said that the goods in question were manufactured in Belgium by Messrs. Feigenbaum for Boots, Ltd., chemists, and were stolen while being sent to one of their depôts.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON ACT.—At South-West London Police Court, on December 6, Annie Bolton (30), Felsham Road, Putney, described as a managing director, was charged on remand with supplying pills for an unlawful purpose (*C. & D.*, December 3, p. 696). A second defendant appeared in the name of Howard Barron, described as director of the Powell Manufacturing Co., Replingham Road, Wandsworth, of which Bolton is stated to have been manager. Sir Travers Humphreys, prosecuting, said that Barron was the Rev. Francis Bacon, vicar of All Saints, Spitalfields. Evidence would be given to prove that he took part in running the company, and also in what he (Sir Travers) would describe as an abortion procurer factory, carried on in the name of Dr. Hannah Browne. Witnesses for the prosecution gave evidence regarding the constitution of the company, the clergyman, it was said, having 200 shares, someone else 201, Bolton two, and others one each. A further remand was ordered.

Scottish News

Brevities

Mr. R. J. Shennan, chemist and druggist, has been elected to the management committee of Dalbeattie Merchants' Association for the ensuing year.

The shop of Mr. William P. Watters, chemist and druggist, 383 High Street, Kirkcaldy, was broken into recently, the till ransacked, and £3 being stolen.

Travellers report that hand-to-mouth buying is prevalent all over Scotland. Trade depression, the half-yearly payments of rents, followed by county and burgh rates, are to a great degree responsible for the dearth of business, while fluctuations in pharmaceutical commodities makes big buying rather precarious.

Dundee

Mr. John C. Penman, Ph.C., 12 Patons Lane, Dundee, has been appointed lecturer in pharmacy at Sunderland Technical College. Mr. Penman is at present assistant dispenser at Dundee Royal Infirmary.

Edinburgh

At the recent annual meeting of Musselburgh Merchants' Association Mr. Robert Stenhouse, chemist and druggist, was appointed member of the management committee for the ensuing year.

A meeting of the Royal Society of Edinburgh was held on December 5, Principal Sir Alfred Ewing, the president, presiding. Professor C. G. Darwin gave an address on "The New Outlook on the Mechanics of the Atom."

The second joint meeting of the Edinburgh and East of Scotland sections of the Institute of Chemistry and Society of Chemical Industry was held recently at the house of the Pharmaceutical Society, Edinburgh. Dr. R. M. Caven, professor of inorganic chemistry at the Glasgow Royal Technical College, gave a paper on "Chemical Formulæ of Long Ago."

Glasgow

The visit of the British Association to Glasgow has been fixed to take place from September 5 to 12, 1928, and the president is to be Sir William H. Bragg, Fullerian Professor of Chemistry, Royal Institution, and Director of the Davy-Faraday Research Laboratory.

Arrangements are being made to demolish the gigantic smoke stack at the works of J. Townsend, Ltd., chemical manufacturers, Crawford Street, Port Dundas, Glasgow, a well-known local landmark. The stack was erected in 1857, and its original height was 488 feet, the highest of its kind in the world.

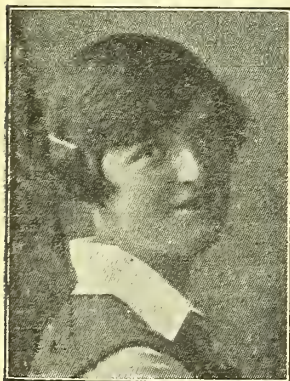
Irish News

Intoxicating Liquor Bill

In the Senate of Northern Ireland Parliament, on December 1, there was a discussion on the clauses in the Intoxicating Liquor and Licensing Bill relating to methylated spirit and ether. Speaking on clause 9, which deals with this matter, Viscount Massereene, on behalf of the Government, said it had been found necessary to tighten up the restrictions imposed by the 1923 Act. Subclause (1) gave the Ministry of Home Affairs power to make regulations prescribing the kinds of accounts and records that were to be kept by the retailers, and it would enable the Ministry to provide for a record of all purchases being kept, thus devising a check on the retailer. It also provided that these regulations should apply to all retail sales, and there would no longer be a hiatus between the sales up to one gallon and the sales over four gallons. Another clause had been inserted in view of the increasing sale by publicans of isopropyl alcohol to fortify cheap wines. This type of alcohol was practically duty free and could be purchased very cheaply. It was much more toxic than whisky. Senator J. G. Leslie said he was wondering whether they had not gone a little too far in the restrictions. He was not in any way fully equipped with knowledge as regards methylated ether, and he was hoping he should get enlightenment before the debate was over. Colonel Sinclair, M.D., strongly commended the clauses which provide for restrictions of the sale of methylated spirits and methylated ether. The members of the profession to which he had the honour to belong were extremely careful as a body in ordering alcoholic tonics. He welcomed the new provisions in the Bill to control the sale of methylated spirits and ether. No doubt there were plenty of opportunities for the supply of methylated spirits in connection with the manufacture of scientific instruments. He was more concerned with their use as stimulants or fortifiers in connection with ordinary drinks as retailed in public houses or by druggists. He hoped Senator Leslie's fear that in country districts the small number of inspectors available would lead to an evasion of the Act would not prove to be true, but surely, without multiplying the army of inspectors, some provision should be made for supervising the sale of methylated spirits. The second reading was carried.

Brevities

On November 24, Walter C. Thorpe, Barntown Castle, manager of the Star Engineering Co., Wexford, aged sixty-four years, died as the result of taking an overdose of laudanum. It was stated at the inquest that he was in the habit of taking drugs. Two bottles labelled "laudanum" were found in the office.



MISS S. BADGER

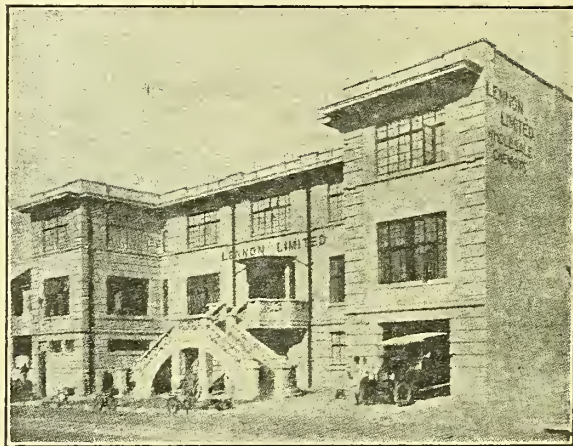
Miss Sheila Badger, daughter of Mr. S. S. Badger, J.P., Ph.C., Magherafelt, member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland, has been presented with the Royal Humane Society's vellum for helping to save a man from drowning at West Bay, Portrush, last September. Miss Badger is an assistant in her father's pharmacy.

It is understood that the Minister for Local Government and Public Health is to issue an order in the near future prohibiting the manufacture and sale of foodstuffs in the Free State which are said to be rendered dangerous to health by the use of certain preservatives. This will bring the Free State into line with Great Britain, where such regulations have been already in operation.

Lennon's New Building

DEVELOPMENTS IN DURBAN

THE remarkable progress of the old-established house of Lennon, Ltd., and, incidentally, the importance of Durban as a distributing centre, are evidenced by the big rebuilding scheme, which has just been completed for the company. The wholesale section, so long located at the corner of West Street and Mark Lane, is now housed in modern commodious premises in Aliwal Street, overlooking the Bay, and the West Street premises, formerly occupied by Stranack & Williams, are now being remodelled and enlarged for the retail section. Lennon, Ltd., occupied the well-known building in West Street for over twenty years, but the business developed to such an extent that eventually the accommodation proved totally inadequate and the staff had to work under great disadvantages. The directors realised then that the time had come to build new premises. Arrangements were therefore made to absorb Stranack & Williams, which was enlarged from a three storey to a five-storey building. The two extra storeys will bring the skyline nearer Aruthur's fine new building next door, and with the rebuilding of the Standard Bank on the opposite side will be a great improvement to this part of West Street. The ground floor of the West Street premises is being remodelled, and is now structurally one of the finest retail chemist's shops in the Union.



THE ALI WAL STREET FRONTAGE

The Aliwal Street building, illustrated herewith, which is the firm's local headquarters, is (says the "Natal Mercury") an excellent example of modern construction, adapted to meet the needs of a specialised branch of commerce. All points which now demand the study of architects in planning a big new building—airy and well-ventilated rooms for the staff, ease of handling goods, protection against fire—have been taken into consideration, with excellent results. Although the main warehouses are divided by tiers and tiers of shelves to hold the thousand and one articles stocked by chemists and druggists, not one corner of the big building is without air and light, and even during the winter the occasions on which artificial light had to be used were rare. The public and staff offices are particularly well lighted. Large and airy, with steel windows on all sides, they will make cool and healthy working rooms in the warmest months. The front is recessed to provide a covered way for off-loading and loading goods to provide light and through ventilation to the main blocks; there are also two areas on the side, and at the back the upper floors have been built back from the boundary in order to safeguard the light on this side when the adjoining site is built on. The form of construction also ensures the proper diffusion of light. The building is of reinforced concrete, designed on what is known as the four-way slab system. It is one of the very few buildings of this construction in the Union; the only other one in Durban is a big sugar warehouse at Congella.

Ulster Retail Drug Trade Association

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Ulster Retail Drug Trade Association was held in Belfast on November 30, the president (Mr. A. W. Mann) in the chair. Apologies were announced from Messrs. A. C. Scott, John Hall, R. Andrew, D. A. Taylor, H. G. Pring, J.P., A. E. Dickson, C. B. Abernethy and J. S. Balmer.

The CHAIRMAN referred to the impossibility of dealing in the time at his disposal with all the work carried out by the committee. There was the trouble of the grocer stocking their goods and cutting prices; the question of the co-operative societies giving dividends even on P.A.T.A. goods; the wholesaler sending out protected goods irrespective of the cutter; commission agents dumping protected lines among greengrocers; the sale of packed goods, and even poisons, to hawkers and other traders. All these came before their committee. The first subject on the agenda was the question of earlier closing. Canvassers reported that 90 per cent. of the trade were in favour of earlier closing. The suggestion was a compulsory closing order. Every chemist and druggist in the city would be compelled to close at the hour agreed upon, and it was the intention of their association to see that the order was enforced. Regarding the question of agricultural poisons, the great bulk of chemists throughout the country carried large stocks, and were in a position to supply almost any and every agricultural poison that might be called for. He would also like to take that opportunity of asking the president of the Pharmaceutical Society what prospects there were of having aspirin and kindred drugs scheduled as poisons. Such a course would not only be an effectual means of restoring the sale of headache powders, now so largely in the hands of both grocers and hucksters, but would control to a great extent the indiscriminate use of such by the general public. Lastly, he made an appeal to chemists and druggists who were not members of the U.R.D.T.A. to come in and join them.

Mr. S. DALE (Londonderry) emphasised the benefits of the Association. He did not know any organisation of the kind that gave better value for the money. That was especially true in regard to the price list. They had now a very complete list, and every member of the trade ought to appreciate the U.R.D.T.A. very highly.

Mr. A. W. STEVENSON said that membership of the association was well maintained, and a mutual interest was manifested by the members. The question of supplies of proprietary articles to grocers demanded attention if they valued their position in pharmacy; street hawkers got supplies and stall-holders in local markets and provincial towns sold toilet preparations. Co-operative stores and grocers supplied articles understood to be obtainable only from chemists, and the quantity of foods issued at child welfare centres should be investigated. Another tendency of to-day was for free treatment in hospitals, dispensaries and other institutes. They should educate the public that they were there for service and seasonable advice, and they should not forget to charge accordingly. They should get full control of all the proprietary medicines and foods that went to augment their daily turnover, a larger share of the toilet trade, discard free gift stunts and displays of fancy goods, and get back to undisguised pharmacies.

Discussion on manufacturers putting up threepenny and sixpenny lines of drugs and proprietary articles for bazaar trade was introduced by Mr. J. McDOWELL, who added that they should, however, put their own house in order first, for many of them sold tobacco, watches, clocks, chocolates and other things. He urged that when new proprietary articles were put on the market they should be confined to the trade.

Mr. F. T. SMITH, J.P. (Antrim), said that chemists were the pioneers in bringing high-class perfumes before the public. It was a big problem that so many things that belonged to the chemist were now sold elsewhere, and the only way to combat it was to bring the personal element into it.

No resolution was passed on the subject.

Mr. J. C. CULBERT dealt with the question of supplies of drugs to grocers and other traders by wholesale

houses. He said there was no possible way of preventing the sale of articles which did not come under the Poisons Schedule. Every member of the trade should study the last Pharmacy Act. It was the duty of the committee to find out what articles were being sold outside the trade that came within the Act, and they should deal with the matter. The Government was behind them, and they had a right to call the inspector to assist them.

Mr. H. LANCASHIRE, J.P., said that conditions of business had altered considerably in recent years, and traffic conditions had altered. They must admit that chemists had gone in for hardware articles, tobacco and other things, and some were pushing preparations of their own into all the little hucksters' shops all over the country.

The CHAIRMAN asked whether they would be prepared to pay a licence for patent medicines.

Mr. W. SMITH said that there was nothing to stop other traders from getting such a licence.

Mr. DALE said that if they had the licence they might be let in for the medicine stamp. He did not think legislation could do much on the point.

Mr. W. J. HARDY remarked that if they had got the Third Schedule in the 1925 Act they would have been saved all the trouble.

Mr. J. GUTHRIE advocated the educating of the public to go to the chemists. It could be done by advertising.

Mr. J. ADAMS urged the necessity of the suggested Third Schedule being put into force. That would automatically take many articles out of the hands of the grocers. It was in the power of the chemist to shelve certain articles which were sold by outsiders. Aspirin should certainly be included in the potent drug schedule.

Mr. F. STOREY thought the time was opportune for bringing in the new schedule, perhaps in a medical Bill, or when medical benefit was brought in, as it might possibly be owing to the recommendation of the Poor Law Commission.

Mr. D. KIRKPATRICK said that chemists in the country towns failed to tell the inspector of their complaints when he called.

Mr. A. W. STEVENSON believed that the country doctors were against the introduction of medical benefit. It would be all right in Belfast, which had the population.

Mr. H. TODD, J.P., gave an explanation of the new Bill relating to methylated ether. He said he believed they had gained some of the points which the Council of the Society had raised with the Home Office. As it stood now the Bill was not so drastic as the Act of 1923. The Government had taken power to make regulations which would cover various points raised.

Mr. H. CRAIL said it was outrageous that the Home Office should be able to strike a man off the Register for a technical offence.

After further discussion it was decided to leave the matter over pending the issue of the regulations.

A long discussion took place on the question of an earlier compulsory closing order for Belfast.

Mr. R. I. EDWARDS supported the proposal. If they were to make their calling attractive for inquirers they must have better and more uniform hours and attractive salaries, both of which would tend to a contented mind and a willing worker. The U.R.D.T.A. Committee appointed deputations four years or more ago, who waited on all the chemists in the city, and hours were fixed amicably with a large number. This arrangement went on smoothly for a few years. He suggested closing at 8 p.m. on Monday to Friday inclusive, and Saturday at 9.30 p.m.

Mr. S. J. HUDSON seconded the motion. Mr. W. J. HARDY, Mr. CRAIL, Mr. McLAUGHLIN and others supported the motion, which was passed, and the matter was referred to the committee with power to approach the Corporation for an 8 p.m. order, with 10 p.m. on Saturday.

The question of the sale of agricultural and horticultural poisons by seedsmen, hardwaremen and others was discussed. Mr. A. C. McBRIDE, J.P. (president of the Council), urged the members to stock the articles set out in the Ministry's leaflet, otherwise they were up against the Farmers' Union and the county councils.

Tea was provided by Mr. Mann, who was heartily thanked on the motion of Mr. Rankin.

Retail Pharmacists' Union

Cardiff.—The Cardiff and District Branch held a meeting on November 29, Mr. J. D. Jenkins in the chair. Mr. McMillan (P.A.T.A.), who was the principal speaker, dealt with the cutting of a proprietary article in the Cardiff district, and outlined the course of action taken by the P.A.T.A. A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. S. W. Hague.

Devon.—A meeting of the Devon Branch was held at Exeter on November 23, Mr. W. R. B. Arnold presiding. The meeting was not in favour of any modification of the National Retail Drug List by the introduction of "store prices" for commonly-used household articles. The agenda for the meeting of the South-Western Executive was discussed, and it was unanimously resolved that the scheme outlined for a Pharmacy Week be not entertained.

Halifax.—A meeting of the Halifax and District Branch of the Retail Pharmacists' Union was held on November 22. Messrs. Pickard and Chapman addressed the meeting on P.A.T.A. matters. Mr. Pickard, a retailers representative on the P.A.T.A. executive for the past thirty years, compared the pre- and post-P.A.T.A. periods and showed how the existence of the association had been advantageous. Mr. Chapman, secretary of the P.A.T.A., supported Mr. Pickard's statements and gave figures illustrating the increase of registered proprietaries and their turnover. Questions were asked by Mr. Swire and Mr. Wormald.

Ipswich.—The annual meeting of the Ipswich and Suffolk Branch was held on November 28, the chairman (Mr. G. W. Hales) presiding. The secretary's and treasurer's report was read and adopted, and the retiring president and secretary (Mr. E. H. G. Bennett) were thanked for their services. The formation of a chemists' golf club was discussed. The meeting was in favour of co-operation in advertising as outlined by the R.P.U. The following officers were elected:—*President*, Mr. Sidney Stearn; *Secretary and Treasurer*, Mr. E. H. G. Bennett; *Committee*, Messrs. Hales, Coutts and Welch.

Somerset.—The fifth annual general meeting of the Somerset Branch was held at Weston-super-Mare on November 24. The following officers were elected: *Chairman*, Mr. A. W. Williams (Taunton); *Vice-Chairman*, Mr. H. T. Chettle (Clevedon); *Treasurer*, Mr. Ronald Hutchin (Burnham-on-Sea), in place of his father, Mr. W. F. Hutchin, retired, who has held the position from the commencement of the Union.

S.E. Executive.—A meeting of the South-Eastern Group Executive Committee was held on November 30 at 4 and 5 Queen Square, London, W.C.1. Mr. J. E. French in the chair. The other members present were: Messrs. H. Jewell, P. C. Cartledge, S. Bastow, F. W. Vasey, A. E. Hobbs, H. C. Browne, D. Marchant, E. Jones and H. J. Martin. Various N.H.I. matters were discussed, and Mr. Marchant suggested that the R.P.U. should issue a list of articles which are allowed or disallowed on Insurance prescriptions. The chairman stated that a joint committee was being set up by the Ministry of Health to consider the matter. The committee considered the outline of an advertising scheme which it had been suggested should be undertaken by the R.P.U. It was proposed that the R.P.U. should prepare a distinctive sign which could be supplied to members on certain conditions regarding price maintenance. The following resolution was adopted:—"That this committee does not approve of the suggested scheme for window shows, but is in favour of some scheme of advertising which would bring the qualifications of the pharmacist before the public."

NOSTROLINE displayed by Mr. W. G. T. Bennett, chemist, Catford Hill, London, S.E.6, has won a "John Bull" £5 prize for the best window-display post-card sent by a local resident.

ANOTHER BAD SHOT.—This time it is the "Liverpool Post" (not a frequent offender, however) which mentions among the articles stolen by burglars from the house of a local medical man "two phials... of phylarogen, a special preparation for rheumatism."

Stock Exchange Prices

£1 Shares unless otherwise stated		Dec. 31 1926	Oct. 31 1927	Nov. 30 1927
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Allen & Hanburys, 7% Prefd. Ord.	20 6	21 0	21 0	21 0
Amalg. Dental Co., 8% Prefd. Ord.	18 3	19 0	19 0	19 0
" " Deferred 5s. ..	4 6	5 1½	5 0	5 0
Apollinaris and Johannis, Ord. £1 ..	10 3	9 0	9 4½	9 4½
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., 7½% Pref.	13 0	15 0	16 0	16 0
Beecham Estates & Pills, 8% Cum.Pr.	21 0	21 3	21 6	21 6
Benger's Food, Ord. ..	35 0	34 3	34 6	34 6
Boake(A.), Roberts & Co., 5% Pref. £10	£6½	£6½	£6½	£6½
Boots Pure Drug, Ord. ..	124 3	128 9	128 9	128 9
Boots Pure Drug, 7% "A" Prefd. Ord.	24 0	23 7½	23 9	23 9
Boots Cash Chemists (Southern), 6% "A" Pref.	21 9	21 9	21 9	21 9
Borax Consol., Defd. Ord. ..	30 3	30 0	23 9	23 9
Bovril, 6% Pref. ..	20 9	21 6	21 9	21 9
" " Ord. ..	23 9	24 9	24 9	24 9
" " Defd. ..	42 0	42 0	42 6	42 6
British Celanese, Ord. ..	5 9	75 0	75 0	75 0
" " 7½% Pref. ..	9 3	29 0	31 3	31 3
British Cyanides, Ord., 2s. shares ..	2 3	3 0	3 6	3 6
British Drug Houses, The, Ord. ..	20 9	15 0	17 0	17 0
British Glues and Chemicals, Ord. ..	3 0	4 3	4 1½	4 1½
" " 8% Pref. ..	11 3	12 3	13 0	13 0
British Oil and Cake Mills, Ord. ..	25 9	28 0	28 3	28 3
British Oxygen, Ord. ..	27 0	32 6	30 6	30 6
British Photo. Indus., 6% Cum. Pref.	10 0	13 3	14 0	14 0
Bush (W. J.) & Co., 5% Pref. £5 ..	63 9	62 6	60 0	60 0
Cadbury Bros., 6% Pref. ..	23 6	23 0	23 6	23 6
Callard, Stewart & Watt, Ord. ..	42 6	58 9	47 6	47 6
" " 5½% Pref.	18 9	19 9	19 6	19 6
Crosfield (Joseph) & Sons, 6½% Pref.	18 6	19 6	20 6	20 6
Dubarry Perfumery, Ord. 1s. ..	7 9	10 6	10 0	10 0
" " 7½% Pref. ..	19 0	21 3	21 3	21 3
Eastman Kodak Com. (no nom. value)	\$135	\$163	\$172	\$172
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ord.	4 0	4 9	5 0	5 0
" " 6s. 8d. shares	4 6	5 3	5 3	5 3
Field (J. C. & J.), Ord. ..	11 0	11 9	12 0	12 0
" " 7% Pref. ..	18 6	19 9	19 6	19 6
Gossage (William), 6½% Pref.	18 3	19 0	19 3	19 3
Grout & Co., Ord. ..	46 3	53 9	56 0	56 0
Heppells, 7% cum. partic. Pref.	19 0	14 3	15 0	15 0
Hodder (Henry) & Co. ..	46 0	56 0	55 0	55 0
Idris & Co., "A" Ord. ..	19 0	20 6	21 3	21 3
Ilford, Ltd., Ord. ..	28 9	32 6	35 0	35 0
" " 6% Pref. ..	19 0	19 6	19 6	19 6
Imperial Chemical, 7% Pref.	22 9	25 0	25 6	25 6
" " Ord. ..	21 6	31 3	31 0	31 0
" " Defd. 5s. ..	6 6	10 0	9 3	9 3
Intern. Sponge Importers, 6% Pref.	10 0	10 0	11 3	11 3
Kent (G. B.) & Sons, 5½% Pref. ..	12 6	12 0	11 3	11 3
Knight (John), 25% Prefd. Ord. ..	60 0	62 6	62 6	62 6
Laporte (B.) & Co., Ltd., Ord. ..	20 0	13 9	15 0	15 0
Lever Bros., Ltd., 7% Pref. ..	19 1½	21 6	21 1½	21 1½
" " 8% Pref. ..	18 9	21 3	21 1½	21 1½
" " 20% Prefd. Ord. 5s. ..	10 0	11 6	11 9	11 9
Liebig's Ext. of Meat, Ord. £5 ..	£16½	£16½	£16½	£16½
Mellin's Food, 6% Pref. ..	12 0	12 6	11 6	11 6
Mond Nickel Co., Ord. ..	38 6	63 9	91 3	91 3
" " 7% Cum. Pref. ..	24 9	26 0	26 3	26 3
Nathan (Joseph) & Co., 7% Pref. ..	15 6	15 3	15 0	15 0
" " 8% Prefd. Ord. ..	8 0	7 0	7 3	7 3
National Drug and Chem. Co. of Canada, 6½% Pref. ..	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0
New Transvaal Chemical Co., 6% Pref.	17 9	18 9	18 9	18 9
" " 8% Pref. ..	21 0	23 0	23 0	23 0
Salt Union, Ord. ..	32 0	41 3	38 0	38 0
" " Pref. ..	30 0	33 9	33 9	33 9
"Sanitas," The, Co., 9% Pref. ..	24 3	23 9	22 6	22 6
Sanitas Trust, 10% partic. Pref. ..	—	24 6	22 9	22 9
Schweppes, Ltd., Ord. ..	22 6	25 3	25 0	25 0
" " Defd. ..	39 6	53 6	52 0	52 0
Smith (Stephen) & Co., 6% Pref. ..	30 0	35 0	—	—
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ord. ..	58 6	82 6	81 0	81 0
" " 5% Pref. ..	18 0	19 3	19 3	19 3
Spratt's Patent, Ord. ..	45 0	50 6	51 0	51 0
Stevenson & Howell, 6½% Cum. Pref.	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
Taylors (Cash Chemists) Trust, 7½% Cum. Pref. Ord.	—	19 9	19 3	19 3
" " 1s. Defd. ..	—	9 4½	8 0	8 0
United Glass Bottle Man., 6% Mt.	£92½	£96	£96	£96
Deb. Stk., £100 ..	17 0	12 6	12 6	12 6
Venesta, Ltd., Ord. ..	18 0	16 3	16 3	16 3
" " 7% Pref. ..	18 3	19 0	19 0	19 0
Veno Drug Co., 8% Pref. ..	90 0	100 0	105 0	105 0
Virol, Ltd., Ord. ..	22 0	22 6	22 9	22 9
" " 7% Pref. ..	9 6	10 0	10 9	10 9
White (A. J.), Ltd., Ord. 10s. ..	18 9	18 9	18 9	18 9
Wright, Layman & Umney, 6% Pref.	18 9	18 9	18 9	18 9

League of Nations

AN extraordinary (tenth) session of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs of the League of Nations, under the chairmanship of Sir John Campbell (India), was held at Geneva from September 28 to October 8. This extraordinary meeting had been summoned by the chairman on the authorisation of the Council with the primary object of considering the question of the illicit traffic; advantage was taken of the opportunity presented to consider various cognate questions such as the formation of an international syndicate of drug manufacturers (proposal of Dr. Anselmino, Germany); opium production in Persia; and the reservations made by the Swedish Government regarding its accession to the Convention adopted by the second Opium Conference. The Geneva Convention of 1925 has now been ratified by twelve countries, three of which are members of the League Council, and has been acceded to by six States. The Committee examined the question of the reservations made by the Swedish Government in regard to Article 6 (c) of the Convention, which requires that pharmacists shall enter in their books all sales of narcotics and file and preserve the relevant prescriptions. The Swedish Government considered that accession to the Convention would involve changes in its legislation, which, without giving an additional guarantee against the illicit traffic, would cause such inconvenience to the population that they could hardly be recommended. It had, therefore, asked the Secretary-General to cause an examination to be made of the question whether Sweden could accede to the Convention subject to reservation. The Italian delegate, Signor Cavazzoni, submitted a memorandum containing a complete scheme for the control of the drug traffic, since, in his view, the campaign against the illicit traffic in narcotics had not been so successful as had at first been anticipated. Despite certain objections and difficulties, the Committee felt that the moment was opportune for a general examination of the question of the best methods of drug control, and for the preparation of a report based on experience of the existing measures and methods of administration found effective. The Geneva Convention of 1925 would, it is hoped, shortly be in force; and Governments might be glad of assistance in drawing up a practical and adequate code of control based on their obligations under that Convention. To prepare the report the Committee appointed a subcommittee composed of M. Cavazzoni, Dr. Carrière, Sir Malcolm Delevigne, Dr. Anselmino, M. Bourgeois and Heer van Wetsum. During the debate Colonel Woods (American), assessor, suggested that, as the illicit traffic was continuing on an enormous scale and was backed by huge financial resources, smuggling, though capable of considerable restriction, could not, on account of its great financial gains, be wholly stopped by measures falling short of complete government control, which was all the more feasible as there were only forty drug factories in the world, located in eight countries. The Committee unanimously recommended that the Council should urge upon Governments that all "dangerous" drugs factories be owned or adequately controlled by them, in such a way as at least to require an accurate accounting of all internal traffic, to control licences, to enforce rigidly the import and export certificate system, and to control strictly the export of "dangerous" drugs to any country not enforcing this system. With regard to two important questions—a suggestion submitted by the German representative, Dr. Anselmino, for the formation of a private syndicate of drug manufacturers with a view to combating the existing abuses in the traffic, and the relations between the Advisory Committee and the Central Board provided for by the Geneva Opium Convention—the discussion was adjourned to the next session.

THE R. Lord Gifford prize for pharmaceutical students at Blackburn Technical College has this year been won by Mr. James Birtwistle.

THE Hampstead (London) public analyst's report for the quarter ended September 30 states that among the 147 samples analysed were four of mustard, three of malt vinegar, two each of lemon squash and pepper, and one each of black currant wine, ground ginger and olive oil.

A New Metal Polish

THE application of *o*-dichlorobenzene as a base for the production of liquid metal polish and of polishing paste is suggested by P. H. Groggins and W. Scholl, of the United States Bureau of Chemistry. It is pointed out in the September issue of "Industrial and Engineering Chemistry" (p. 1029) that about 1,000,000 lb. of this solvent liquid is obtained annually in the United States as a by-product in the manufacture of *p*-dichlorobenzene. Commercial *o*-dichlorobenzene, which has only limited outlet as a solvent, is a heavy colourless liquid (s.g. 1.300), with a penetrating and persistent odour. Its flash point is relatively high, being 154° F. (68° C.) with the open cup test. On distillation, 95 per cent. of the product comes over between 168° and 185° C. The chemical tests as to the solvent properties of *o*-dichlorobenzene as tarnish remover or solvent for metallic oxides were made upon the following paste:—

Calc. carb. præcip.	...	...	...	...	1 part
<i>o</i> -dichlorobenzene	...	...	...	...	5 parts

The product is sufficiently fluid to pour from a narrow mouth container, and facilitates the removal of metallic discoloration by forming a clot on the surface of the polishing cloth which retains the solvent. The thin paste quickly removes the oxidised surface of copper sheets and nickel plate, giving a bright polish. On silverware it acted more rapidly than the usual plate polishes, and it was deemed desirable to determine the extent of this detergent action. The solvent action of *o*-dichlorobenzene upon silver, nickel, copper, and aluminium was investigated, as also upon the oxides of these metals. These were exposed to the solvent action of 25 c.c. of commercial *o*-dichlorobenzene for 15 minutes at 100° C., and the filtered solution evaporated to dryness. After treatment with sulphuric acid and oxidation with nitric acid, the residue was dissolved in 8 c.c. of 30 per cent. sulphuric acid and 10 c.c. of distilled water. Standard analytical procedure gave the following results:—

		Solvent Action on Metal	Solvent Action on Metallic Oxide
Aluminium	...	Faint trace	Trace
Copper	...	<i>Nil</i>	Appreciable
Nickel	...	Faint trace	Appreciable
Silver	...	<i>Nil</i>	Appreciable

The tests show that the tarnish removing properties of *o*-dichlorobenzene are not solely detergent by grease removal or mechanical friction, but that an actual solution of metallic oxide occurs, which is hastened by friction. Polishing pastes and liquids made with commercial *o*-dichlorobenzene are suitable for packing in collapsible tubes or bottles respectively. They have the merit of being non-corrosive and non-inflammable at room temperature. Not only is alkali or acid absent, but the solvent does not vaporise too readily. The heaviest tarnish is rapidly removed and the paste is particularly efficacious in polishing rain-spotted nickel surfaces, while for door knobs and domestic electroplate the new polish has the dual advantage of removing grease and tarnish. The action on the metallic surface is negligible.

DENTAL PROPAGANDA.—In connection with a campaign to educate the public regarding the importance of oral hygiene, the Dental Board has published a booklet showing the manner in which it desires to co-operate with public authorities and others in this matter. The activities of the Board may be classified under lectures, dental charts, lantern slides, leaflets, posters, cinematograph films and dental exhibits.

A TEST OF SOBRIETY.—The "Glasgow Daily Record" of November 12 had the following paragraph:—"At a chemist's to-day I commented on the high price of a shaving brush. It was ticketed 50s. 'That's not the most expensive,' said the chemist, who then produced brushes priced at £7 7s. each. The hair was badger, and the handle ivory, both guaranteed genuine. I asked the chemist if he had ever sold a £7 7s. shaving brush, and he replied, 'Yes, once.' The purchaser, a foreigner, was not quite sober at the time." The quotation marks indicate that it was not the chemist who raised the question of insobriety.

Legal Reports

A Successful Objection.—At Woolwich Police Court, London, on December 2, Mr. David Osborne Still, chemist and druggist, Sidcup, was summoned by Woolwich Borough Council for having sold sweet spirit of nitre alleged to be deficient in ethyl nitrite. Mr. Still, who pleaded "Not guilty," said he had an objection to make at the outset. There appeared to him to be a discrepancy with regard to the service of the summons. The Act under which the proceedings were taken said that the summons must be served fourteen clear days before the date of hearing. This had not been done, the summons having been served on November 26 for hearing on December 2. Mr. Jenkins, assistant solicitor to the council, said he had assumed that the summons was served on the day after it was applied for. The magistrate held that the defendant's point was a good one, and dismissed the summons.

General Medical Council's Funds Taxable.—In the King's Bench Division of the High Court, London, on November 30, Mr. Justice Rowlatt gave judgment in the appeals of the General Medical Council and its English Branch Council against the decisions of the Special Commissioners of Income Tax that the councils were liable to assessment to income tax in respect of income from their invested funds. The case had been argued by counsel for the two councils and by counsel for the Commissioners. His lordship said that the question he had to decide was whether the councils were bodies of persons established for charitable purposes only, or whether the income which it was sought to tax was applicable to charitable purposes only, and was so applied. No provision was made by the Medical Act, 1858, for the holding by the councils of any capital funds, but in Section 43 of the Act all moneys received by the treasurer were to be applied for the expenses of registration and of the execution of the Act. The contention of the appellants was that the objects which the General Medical Council had been constituted by Parliament to achieve were for the good of the public. It was clear, on the cases, that a mere statement of that kind would not bring a case within the Income Tax Act of 1918. It had been held in a number of cases that societies for the benefit of professions or trades were not societies with charitable objects. Those cases did not cover the present case, because in each of them the society was primarily for the benefit of the profession or trade and only secondarily for the benefit of the public. Parliament, however, might require all sorts of bodies to perform functions which were beneficial to the public, but they could not all be charities. The appeals were dismissed, with costs.

Agreement Dispute.—In the Chancery Division of the High Court, London, on December 6, Mr. Justice Russell had before him an action in which Mr. William Henry Parry, pharmacist, Dudley Road, Finchley, N.W., sued S. H. Travis & Co., wholesale chemists, of King's Road, St. Pancras, for a declaration that a partnership or joint adventure was entered into between them for the acquisition and disposal of certain chemical and medical drugs, surgical instruments and other goods. The defendants disputed the claim. The dispute arose out of the purchase and resale of war surplus medical supplies in March 1926. Mr. Parry, who was engaged by the War Office in the Medical Supply Department, and, after the war, in connection with the disposal of surplus stocks, said that an agreement between him and Mr. Sidney Herbert Travis, on behalf of the defendant firm, provided that the defendant firm should provide the capital for the purchase of the goods, that he (plaintiff) should supervise their sale, and that the profits of the enterprise should be divided between the defendants and him in the proportions of 75 per cent. and 25 per cent. respectively. The defendants denied that there was any partnership or joint adventure with the plaintiff. They said the goods were bought for a Mr. Landgrebe, a relative of Mr. S. H. Travis, that the plaintiff was to assist in selling them, and that after Mr. Landgrebe had been repaid his money *plus* 25 per cent. on net profits, the plaintiff was to receive 25 per cent. of the net profits

made by the defendant firm on the deal. At the conclusion of the evidence the arguments of the counsel, his lordship reserved judgment, and expressed the hope that before he delivered his judgment the parties would endeavour to arrive at a settlement, in which case he desired that intimation be given to him before he gave notice for the delivery of his judgment.

Irish Pharmacy Acts Prosecution.—In Athlone District Court, recently, Mr. James Fleming, M.P.S.I., was summoned on twenty-nine counts, at the instance of Mr. Joseph P. Dowling, M.P.S.I. for breaches of the Pharmacy Act of 1890 and the Poisons Act of 1870. It was stated by the complainant's solicitor that the defendant was a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, and also a member of its legal committee. Two of the summonses were for alleged failure to conduct a shop personally or employ a qualified person to do so, and for a similar offence with regard to compounding a medical prescription. The remaining summonses were for alleged breaches of the 1870 Act in respect of labelling and other requirements to be observed in selling scheduled poisons. The district justice held that, notwithstanding the absence of the defendant in Dublin, the shop was personally managed and conducted by him within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, and he accordingly dismissed the two summonses in respect of the alleged breaches of that Act. In respect of the summonses alleging breaches of the Poisons Act, evidence was given by Mr. Bernard G. Fagan, public analyst, Dublin, that all the substances sold by the defendant on the two occasions mentioned in the summonses contained an appreciable quantity of poison, but, with certain exceptions, he was unable to say the percentage of poison in the articles. In the absence of evidence as to the percentage of poison in certain of the substances sold, the justice held that he could not convict the defendant, and accordingly dismissed the twenty-two summonses dealing with the sale of these particular substances. In respect of each of the remaining five summonses, he fined the defendant £1, and directed that one-third of the penalty should be paid to the complainant. He also awarded the complainant £17 17s. costs and £12 14s. expenses, making a total of £35 11s.

Patent Rights Appeal.—In the Court of Appeal, on December 6, before the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Sargent and Lawrence, an appeal by Sharp & Dohme, Inc., Baltimore, U.S.A., was heard, appealing from a judgment of Mr. Justice Astbury in the Chancery Division dismissing with costs their action against Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham, for alleged infringement of their patent for "improvements relating to the manufacture of alkyl resorcinols." The plaintiffs' case was that the inventions to which the patent related were new substances prepared and produced by chemical processes. They alleged that Messrs. Boots had manufactured substances of the same chemical composition and constitution as their new substances. In particular, they said that Messrs. Boots' hexyl resorcinol was an infringing substance. The defendants pleaded prior publication and common general knowledge. Sir Arthur Colefax, K.C., and the Hon. Stafford Cripps appeared for the appellants; Mr. Whitehead, K.C., Mr. Swann and Mr. Marlowe were for the respondents.

THE APPELLANTS' CASE

Sir Arthur Colefax said the appeal was from a judgment of Mr. Justice Astbury in the action in which the plaintiffs were suing on letters patent No. 219922 for the ordinary relief in a patent action. The patent was one which was concerned with new and valuable therapeutic agents. The one ground of the judgment appealed from was the absence of subject-matter, but there were expressions in the learned judge's judgment which indicated that there was a finding of anticipation against the appellants. The article they were concerned with in the action was the manufacture and sale of a disinfectant for internal use which had been proved to be a body of great value. There was really no contest as to its utility or as to the infringement, and in substance the only question was the question of validity. He (counsel) was going to submit that all the claims of

the plaintiffs' patent were valid; but if he was wrong as to that, at least there were claims which had been infringed by the defendants. There was no contest that the substances with which the plaintiffs' patent was concerned were ever known before the date of the plaintiffs' patent. Nobody before that could have known what the properties of the body were. The plaintiffs for the first time had told how to make the constituents of the bodies valuable as disinfectants. Notwithstanding that, the judge had held that the plaintiffs' claims were invalid, he (counsel) was in conflict with the judge both on the law and on the issues of fact. Counsel then dealt with the documentary evidence in the case. The hearing was adjourned.—Continuing his address on December 7, Sir Arthur Colefax said that Mr. Justice Astbury seemed to have arrived at the conclusion that the question he had to decide was a very simple one, but he (counsel) thought that was an error. There was little, if any, prevision in chemistry. It was true that prior to the date of the appellant's patent certain substances covered by it had been prepared by others, and it was that fact which seemed to have swayed the mind of the judge. The judge took the line that although the appellants had taken resorcinol and acid and brought about a condensation, thereby producing a body which had never previously existed nor been discovered and which could not have been foretold, that was no good and did not give a patentable right or subject-matter unless there was some invention in the process itself. That doctrine, said counsel, was not right in law. The hearing was again adjourned.

General Medical Council

(Concluded from the C. & D., December 3, p. 699)

DISCIPLINARY CASES

On November 23 the Council heard a summons against Mr. Cecil John Rhodes Morrison, L.R.C.P. & S. Edin., L.R.F.P.S. Glas., Trumisgary, Lochmaddy, North Uist, who had been convicted of recklessly firing at and wounding two persons. Mr. Morrison attended, expressed his regret, and put in testimony to his good character. The Council retained his name on the Register.

The hearing of another summons, which was one of unprofessional conduct against Mr. Vernon Raymond Joseph De Boissière, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 5505 Wellington Street, Verdun, Montreal, who had been the co-respondent in a divorce case, resulted in a direction to erase his name from the Register.

At the sitting on November 24, Mr. Victor Thomas William Eagles, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., 39 Linwood Road, Bournemouth, was charged with having been convicted of drunkenness while in charge of a motor-car. Mr. Eagles, who addressed the Council on his own behalf, was admonished by the president.

Mr. John Joseph MacCabe, M.B., B.Ch., 58 Brunswick Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, appeared in answer to a summons arising from conviction for drunkenness and assault. The Council postponed judgment till November 1928.

The remainder of this sitting, and part of that of November 25, was occupied by the hearing of a charge against Mr. Bernard Wilfred Godstone, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 14 Menelik Road, Cricklewood, N.W.2, who had been the co-respondent in a divorce case. The Council ordered Mr. Godstone's name to be struck off.

When the case of Mr. H. S. Harling, adjourned from November 22, was called on November 25, his counsel applied for a further adjournment, and put in sworn evidence that Mr. Harling was ill. The case was adjourned to May 1928.

Mr. John McGhee, M.B., Ch.B., Station Road, Galston, Ayrshire, appeared in answer to a notice arising from a conviction for drunkenness and dangerous driving. Judgment was postponed, with the customary proviso, to November 1928.

The case of Dr. Robert Moore, 34 Mawney Road, Romford, who had been convicted of being drunk while in charge of a motor-car, was similarly adjourned to May 1928.

The name of Mr. Henry Bown, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., was removed from the Register at his own request.

Business Changes

WILLIAM DOIG & SONS, chemists, 9 High Street, Dundee, are removing to 1A High Street.

MR. H. ANGUS, chemist and druggist, has opened a business at 3 Beeches Avenue, Carshalton.

THE CLARENCE DRUG STORES, LTD., have opened premises at Fairfield West, Kingston-on-Thames.

MR. R. BOYD ABERNETHY has purchased the business of Mr. R. G. McKinstry, 225 Holywood Road, Belfast.

MR. H. M. LYONS, chemist and druggist, is opening a pharmacy at 149 Princess Road, Moss Side, Manchester.

MR. A. MIDDLEMISS, chemist and druggist, has opened a pharmacy at Station Approach, Ashley Road, Hampton.

MR. P. KINGDON BOTTOMLEY, chemist and druggist, has opened a shop at Prenton Road West, Birkenhead.

MR. C. R. STANYON, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business of Mr. C. H. Lee, 15 Bromley Road, Beckenham.

MR. E. G. MASON, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business of Welford & Co., 96 East Barnet Road, New Barnet.

MR. A. E. FARROW, chemist and druggist, Old Brompton, Chatham, is opening a new branch at 8 Richmond Road, Gillingham.

MR. T. C. JONES, chemist and druggist, 19 Wyndham Street, Bridgend, Glam., has removed to new premises at 21 Adare Street, Bridgend.

MR. F. W. BOON, chemist and druggist, 27 Strickland-gate, Kendal, has purchased the pharmacy of Mr. A. C. Bateson, 16 Wildman Street, Kendal.

C. E. BEVERIDGE & Co., chemists, Chatham and Gillingham, have acquired the business of H. Cook & Co., chemists, 11 King Street, Gravesend.

MR. W. AULT, chemist and druggist, The Broadway, Hanwell, London, W.7, has taken over the business of White & Waltham, Sherley Road Pharmacy, Addiscombe.

MR. E. CARRICK FOSTER, chemist and druggist, Hull, has taken over the business of Mr. Charles F. Shewell, chemist and druggist, 47 Street Lane, Roundhay, Leeds.

MR. W. R. PARSONS, chemist and druggist, 240 Chichester Road, Portsmouth, has opened a branch shop at Copnor Road, under the managership of Mr. E. B. Pollard.

D. & J. MISELL, 15 Cooper's Row, London, E.C.3, moved into larger premises at 10 Rangoon Street, Crutched Friars, E.C.3, on November 30. Telephone: Royal 2796.

MR. F. G. WELLS, chemist and druggist, 80 Bridge Road, Battersea, London, S.W.11, has purchased the business of Mr. T. Beech, chemist and druggist, 156 Stockwell Road, S.W.9, as from November 7.

MR. CHARLES F. SHEWELL, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business of Mr. Frank Gill, chemist and druggist, 11 and 13 North Street, Keighley, which will be continued under the existing name of John Steed, chemist.

Deeds of Arrangement

Bennett, Horace, Quarry Mount and Towngate, Holmfirth, chemist and druggist. The following are creditors:—Amalgamated Photographic Manufacturers, Ltd., £27; Houghton Butcher (Great Britain), Ltd., £36; May, Roberts & Co., Ltd., £98; H. Passmore, Ltd., £125; J. H. Bennett, £672; Henry Sykes & Son, £60; James Woolley, Son & Co., £30; United Drug Co., Ltd., £79; Nyal Co., Ltd., £35; Wigglesworth, Ltd., £25; Bleasdale, Ltd., £71; banker's claim, £574.

Gazette

Bankruptcy Acts

RECEIVING ORDER AND ADJUDICATION

LLOYD, W. B., 101 Windsor Road, Neath, pharmaceutical chemist.

New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

LENTONS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colour men, etc. The directors are F. Lenton and C. C. Lenton. Solicitor: R. T. G. Wright, 17 Bowling Green Street, Leicester.

WARREN PHARMACAL CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £10,000. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, etc. The first directors are: W. R. C. Ashby, 5 New Bridge Street, E.C.4., and E. E. Ashby, "The Warren," Woldingham, Surrey. R.O.: 5 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.

B. J. CREASEY & Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £3,150. Objects: To carry on the business of box and carton makers, paper makers and agents, cardboard manufacturers, etc. The subscribers are: B. J. Creasey, I. Posener, and J. L. Mievell. R.O.: 56 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

HAMMAM, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of Turkish and medical baths and general bathing establishments, etc. The subscribers are: F. W. Stephens, and W. A. Pepper, 61 Vineyard Hill Road, Wimbledon Park, S.W., C.A. R.O.: Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.

LONDON SURGICAL BOOT CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects: To adopt an agreement with F. H. London and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in surgical boots and shoes and other surgical appliances, dealers in rubber goods, etc. The first directors are: F. H. London and A. L. Wood. R.O.: 50 Summer Row, Birmingham.

GREYDOX, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. Objects: To adopt an agreement with E. A. Ingram and to carry on the business of dealers in and agents for the sale of disinfectants carried on by him at 4 Holbein Mews, S.W. The directors are: E. A. Ingram, T. O. Mills, B. R. Mordaunt-Smith, Baroness Chesham, and C. T. I. Roark. R.O.: 82 Victoria Street, S.W.

G. FRIZELL'S PHARMACY, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500 in £1 shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colourmen, etc. The directors are: F. G. Frizell, 117 Camberwell Road, S.E.5, and T. Patten, M.P.S., 164 Elmhurst Mansions, Edgley Road, Clapham, S.W.4, chemist and druggist. R.O.: 117 Camberwell Road, S.E.

H. D. STARKEY, LTD. (N.I. 451) (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. Objects: To acquire the business of a chemist and druggist carried on by H. D. Starkey at High Street, Antrim. The first directors are:—S. Fawcett, High Street, Antrim, hotel proprietor; Mrs. M. Fawcett, High Street, Antrim; J. W. Fawcett, High Street, Antrim, agent. R.O.: High Street, Antrim.

WINGS (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of chemists, drysalters, oil and colour men, etc. The first directors are: J. N. Wing, Great Northern Road, Dunstable, hat manufacturer; J. F. Wing, 80 Great Northern Road, Dunstable, pharmacist, and B. St. G. Bower, 60 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., solicitor. R.O.: 4 Dove Court, Old Jewry, E.C.2.

J. A. NESBITT, LTD. (N.I. 450). (P.C.).—Registered in Belfast, November 18. Capital £200. Objects: To acquire the business of a chemist and druggist carried on by J. A. Nesbitt at 82 Old Lodge Road, Belfast. The first directors are:—J. Nesbitt, 82 Old Lodge Road, Belfast, police pensioner, and J. A. Nesbitt, 82 Old Lodge Road, Belfast, registered druggist. R.O.: 82 Old Lodge Road, Belfast.

BELLO MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To acquire the business of manufacturers of and dealers in England of razor-blade stropping machines now carried on by A. E. J. Harms and O. F. Jennow, together with the trade-mark "Bello." The subscribers are: H. Christian and Mrs. H. M. Christian. Solicitors: Ingram, Berridge, Flude & Frearson, 8 Friar Lane, Leicester.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £600. Objects: To carry on the business of administering electro-therapeutic, balneo-therapeutic and massage treatment, and any other treatment of a like nature by means of medical appliances, x-ray and electro-medical apparatus and other instruments, etc. The directors are: A. P. Squire and C. W. Wildy. R.O.: 9 Dapdune Crescent, Woodbridge Road, Guildford.

CLARENCE DRUG STORES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects: To adopt an agreement with R. Spears, and to carry on the business of chemists, dispensing chemists, druggists and sundriesmen, etc. The first directors are: R. Spears, 23 Imperial Arcade, Wimbledon, dispenser (chairman and permanent director), Miss C. T. Younger, 10 Ravenstone Street, Balham, S.W.12, pharmacist. R.O.: 3 Clarence Chambers, London Road, Kingston-on-Thames.

FORHAN'S, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects. To acquire trade marks in the Forhan's labels, and all rights and privileges incidental thereto, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colourmen, etc. The subscribers are: A. L. Miller, King's Building, Dean Stanley Street, S.W.1, advertising agent, and W. W. J. Studd, Westcott, Manor Green Road, West Epsom. Solicitors: Mackrell, Maton, Godlee and Quincey, 21 Cannon Street, E.C.4.

SOLDERING FLUIDS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £4,500. Objects: To acquire the full and exclusive benefit of certain secret processes for the manufacture of soldering fluids, and to acquire the business of manufacturers and sellers of soldering fluids now carried on by J. T. Geoghegan and M. W. Topping at Southend as "The Southend Chemical Works." The permanent directors are: J. M. Lewis, K. J. Thomson, J. T. Geoghegan, and M. W. Topping. R.O.: 29 Spring Gardens, Whitehall, S.W.1.

OZONOL LABORATORIES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £800. Objects: To acquire the patent and/or all other rights relating to a certain apparatus, device, process or invention in respect of improved means for disinfecting and/or purifying the atmosphere applied for under No. 19,268 and dated July 20, 1927, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in disinfectants, germicides and deodorants of all kinds, etc. The permanent directors are: C. Schoenfeld and L. Schoenfeld. R.O.: Buchanan Buildings, 246 Holborn, E.C.1.

METAL CAPS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To adopt an agreement with G. P. Chamberlain, and to acquire, use, exercise, develop or grant licences in respect of or otherwise turn to account Patent No. 247,896 and the other patents and assets comprised in the said agreement, which are concerned with metal caps or covers for bottles, etc. The first directors are: G. P. Chamberlain, R. H. Rockliff, F. G. Gimzler, W. J. Willis. Solicitors: Baylis, Pearce & Co., 116 Fore Street, E.C.2.

HELE CASH CHEMISTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £250. Objects: To carry on the business of wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, chemists' and druggists' sundriesmen, manufacturers of and dealers in patent and proprietary medicines, perfumes, scents, soaps, dentifrices, etc. The permanent directors are:—Gladys E. Johnson, 105 Abbey Road, Torquay; Mrs. Edith Fogwill, 9 Tor Hill Road, Torquay; J. F. Fowle, 105 Abbey Road, Torquay. Solicitor: J. Lloyd Rogers, Central Chambers, Strand, Torquay.

MORETON & SON, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £300. Objects: To carry on the business of pharmaceutical and dispensing chemists and drysalters, wholesale, retail and manufacturing chemists, manufacturers of and dealers in medicines, medical stores and instruments, toilet preparations, cabinets in glass, wood or other material suitable for show cases, counter and window fittings, etc. The first directors are: J. Tantum, 39 Greame Street, Alexandra Road, Manchester, and Hannah Tantum, 39 Greame Street, Alexandra Road, Manchester.

DECORATIVE STORES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in varnishes, paints, japans, oils, pigments, resins and resinous products, wax, disinfectants, polishes, and chemical, industrial and other apparatus, drysalters,

linoleum warehousemen, chemists, druggists, paint and colour grinders, oil and colour merchants, and blenders, turpentine and methylated spirit distillers, dealers in printing ink and wallpapers, etc. The subscribers are: E. C. G. Clarke and E. A. Bingen. R.O.: Wexham Road, Slough.

NATIONAL CHEMICAL HOLDINGS.—A company was registered in Guernsey on November 26 under the title of "National Chemical Holdings, Ltd." The nominal capital is £250,000 in ordinary shares of £1 each. The company takes power to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalts, perfumers, oil and colourmen, collectors of flowers and perfume-producing vegetables, importers and manufacturers of and dealers in pharmaceutical, medicinal, chemical, industrial and other preparations, etc. The directors are: The Rt. Hon. Earl of Westmorland, 60 Great Cumberland Place, W.1; the Lady Victor Paget, 10 Grafton Street, W., dressmaker; Capt. H. B. Randolph, 46 St. James's Place, S.W.1; and P. A. Slocombe, 46 St. James's Place, S.W.1, perfumer.

HENRY HODDER & Co., LTD., Bristol, are expected to make an offer of Ordinary and Preference Shares shortly.

CELLULOSE ACETATE, LTD.—At a meeting held in London recently it was resolved that this company be wound up voluntarily. Mr. H. Bartram, 261 Putney Bridge Road, London, S.W.15, was appointed liquidator.

Private Arrangement

Re A. C. Bateson, chemist and druggist, 16 Wildman Street, Kendal.—A meeting of the creditors was held recently at the offices of Mr. R. O. Naylor, I.A., of Kendal, when it was reported that the liabilities amounted to £687 1s. 11d., all due to unsecured creditors. The assets, after allowing £32 15s. for preferential claims, were stated to be £413 14s. 5d., thus disclosing a deficiency of £273 7s. 6d. The assets comprised cash at bank, £1 6s. 5d.; household furniture, £100; surplus from the sale of property and business as a going concern, £275; book debts estimated to produce £70, and other small items. It was stated that the debtor started business in 1905 at his present address, with a capital of £50, his own money, and £300, money borrowed from relatives. The business turned out satisfactorily, and the loans were repaid by the debtor within a period of a few years. No books of accounts have been kept, but Mr. Naylor reported that the returns of the business during 1926 amounted to £1,950, while for the period to November 19 last they were £1,506. In May last the landlord of the premises desired to sell, and he gave the debtor notice that he must either quit or buy the premises. The debtor adopted the latter alternative, and purchased the property for £975. Several writs had been issued, and a short time ago the debtor sold his business in Kendal for £1,275. Out of this had to be paid a first mortgage of about £700, a second mortgage of £200, while a repayment of £100 was made to the debtor's daughter in respect of money borrowed from her during her infancy. At the meeting an offer was made of a composition of 10s. in the £ within twenty-eight days, and this offer it was decided to accept. Creditors:—Evans Sons Leseher & Webb, Ltd., £85; Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., £37; D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd., £12; J. Alexander & Sons, £10; Bank of Liverpool, £35; J. W. Boon, £11; J. H. & P. Brown, £11; D. Daish, Ltd., £26; Thos. Hall, £25; Southall Bros. & Barelay, Ltd., £15; J. Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd., £237.

Bankruptcy Reports

Re John Merson Grant, 26 Grove Street, Derby, chemist and druggist. The first meeting of the creditors was held on November 29 at the Official Receiver's offices, 4 Castle Place, Nottingham. The statement of affairs showed a deficiency of £55 10s. 10d. Debtor attributed his failure to the coal strike of 1926 and moneylenders. The matter was left with the Official Receiver as trustee of the estate.

Re Michael Dabkowitz, perfumers' sundries merchant (trading as R. Leconte & Co.), 7 South Street, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. An application for an order of discharge was made by this bankrupt to Mr. Registrar Warmington on November 30 at the London Bankruptcy Court. Mr. Waterer, official receiver, reported that the applicant failed in January 1923 with ranking liabilities £3,464; the assets, valued at £1,222, had realised only £581, and a dividend of 2s. 1d. in the £ had been paid. He came to this country from Antwerp in October 1907 with £400 capital, and for two years was employed as manager to Leconte & Co., then trading at 62 Coleman Street, E.C., with a branch business in Paris. In October 1909 the bankrupt and his brother joined the proprietor of the business in partnership, and it was transferred to South Street, and another branch was opened at Warsaw. In 1910 Mr. Leconte retired from the firm, but retained the Paris branch, and that at Warsaw was abandoned. The bankrupt and his brother continued the London business until September 1911, when the latter also retired, and the former carried on alone until the failure, which was attributed to depression in trade, pressure by creditors, interest charges, law costs and other factors. The application was opposed by the official receiver on statutory grounds, and his honour suspended the discharge for three months.

Liquidations

The Kent Chemical Co., Ltd., Bartholomew Close, E.C.—In pursuance of the provisions of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, a meeting of the creditors was held on November 23 at the offices of Hackett Radley and Johnson, C.A., 448 Strand, W.C., when Mr. Andrews presided. It was stated that there were no trade liabilities, and the liquidation of the company was confirmed with Mr. R. S. Andrews as liquidator.

Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd., Hunts Lane, Stratford, E.—The following are among the creditors under this liquidation, particulars of which appeared last week:—

	£		£
Allen, F., & Sons, Ltd.	70	Kirby, H. & T., & Co., Ltd.	109
Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.	76	Leslies, Ltd.	26
Arnold, G., & Co., Ltd.	33	Lysol, Ltd.	21
Agfa, Ltd.	24	Langley Smith & Co., Ltd.	30
Burkett, Sharp & Co., Ltd.	57	Ludford & Co.	23
Barton, W., & Sons	20	May, Roberts & Co., Ltd.	55
Bridge, L. M.	29	Meggeson & Co., Ltd.	23
Carter Paterson & Co., Ltd.	28	Manuel Misor	96
Crosfield, J., & Sons, Ltd.	118	Methylating Co., Ltd.	56
Commercial Glass Bottle Works, Ltd.	24	Newsome, C., & Co.	42
Charrington, Gardner, Lockett & Co., Ltd.	26	Nicholson, J. & W., & Co.	75
Credwood, Youatt & Howard, Ltd.	227	Neville & Co.	27
Distillers Co., Ltd.	63	Potter, S., & Son	35
Dick, W. B., & Co., Ltd.	142	Potter & Clarke, Ltd.	105
Edenborough & Richardson	39	Powell, T., Ltd.	105
Evans, Gray & Hood, Ltd.	35	Patent Borax Co., Ltd.	32
Gas Light & Coke Co.	29	Ruch, A., & Co.	116
Gibbs, D. & W., Ltd.	22	Richardson, Saddlers & Callard	33
General Surgical Co.	25	Sargeant, Longstaffe & Co.	36
Hughes & Hughes	33	Smith, B. A., & Co.	195
Hobbs, W. H., & Co., Ltd.	36	Squire, H. E.	42
Horner, L. A., & Sons	39	Sutley & Silverlock, Ltd.	43
Howards & Sons, Ltd.	71	Sallaz, C., Ltd.	31
Henderson & Liddell, Ltd.	84	Taylor, W. G.	44
Hinchliffe, G., & Co., Ltd.	31	West Ham Borough Council	47
		Windschuegl, C. & Co.	25
		Welman, Barnes & Co.	63
		Wood & Lambert, Ltd.	22
		White, A., & Sons, Ltd.	54

Fully secured creditors, £510; contingent liabilities, £6,861; preferential creditors, £1,010. There are forty-eight creditors for amounts of £20 and under, which are omitted from the above statement.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain Council Meeting

A MEETING of the Council was held at 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1, on December 7, Mr. Herbert Skinner (president) in the chair. The absent members were Messrs. Neathercoat and Hines.

DEATHS

The PRESIDENT made suitably sympathetic reference to the death during the past month of Mr. S. W. Fairchild, Mr. H. J. Fisk, and Mr. S. W. Woolley. Two of these, he said, were well known to most of the Council. Mr. Fairchild, a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, was the founder of the Fairchild Scholarship, and was keenly interested in British pharmacy. Mr. Fisk was the European director of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. Though not a pharmacist, he came as near to being one as possible, and was well known to pharmacists throughout the country. He was one of the shyest of men, but when once his reserve had been penetrated it was soon apparent that he was one of the best. Mr. Woolley, the late editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, was the third of those whom death had claimed. He (the president) had referred at the last meeting of the Council to Mr. Woolley's illness, and had conveyed the message of sympathy which the Council had asked him to take. Mr. Woolley was very gratified that the Council should think of him. Unfortunately, Mr. Woolley's illness took a serious turn, and the end came much sooner than had been anticipated. In conclusion, the president mentioned that all three gentlemen whose deaths they now deplored were personal friends of his own.

As a token of their respect the members of the Council stood in silence.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE SIR WILLIAM GLYN-JONES

The PRESIDENT asked the sanction of the Council to call a meeting of the chairman of the North British Executive, the chairman of the Retail Pharmacists' Union Executive, the president of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association and the chairman of the Drug and Fine Chemical Manufacturers' Association to consider what form the memorial to the late Sir William Glyn-Jones should take, and added that he would report to the Council later. The request was granted.

ELECTIONS AND RESTORATIONS

Two persons were elected members of the Society and one as a student-associate. Seven persons were restored to the Register, and a number of persons to the Society. The registrar reported that 111 persons had been registered as apprentices or students.

EXAMINATION SUPERINTENDENTS

The following were appointed superintendents and deputy superintendents of written examinations for the ensuing year:—London, Edmund White (deputy, Ellinor Jane Mowat); Edinburgh, James Nesbit (deputy, Donald McEwan).

RECIPROCITY REGISTRATION

Mr. Noel Arthur Parry, Hindhead, registered as a chemist and druggist in Western Australia, having complied with the necessary formalities, was registered as a chemist and druggist by the Society.

INVITATION FROM THE A.P.H.A.

The secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association sent a letter stating that the next meeting of the organisation would be held in September 1928, and expressing the hope to have the privilege of the presence of a representative of the Society.

The PRESIDENT explained that, when Mr. Marns and he were in the United States during the summer, both the Americans and Canadians were very keen on having some representation from the Society, and their meetings were generally so arranged as to make it possible for a British delegate to attend both. He thought it enhanced the position of pharmacy in this country to come into contact with brethren on the other side,

speaking the same language, and the visits of the four members of the Council who had already been had done a great deal of good. He thought the Council should have an opportunity of reconsidering the matter.

The Council decided to discuss the subject at the next March meeting.

THE CHEMIST'S TITLE

A letter was read from the Harrow branch, enclosing a resolution passed at a meeting on November 29 strongly protesting against the continued dropping of the title "chemist" in favour of "pharmacist." No action was taken by the Council.

DEVON AND CORNWALL EXHIBITION

Mr. ROWSELL moved that the corporate seal of the Society be affixed to the Trust Deed of the Devon and Cornwall Exhibition Fund. Mr. Rowsell said he had already explained how the money had been raised for the exhibition. He thought the exhibition would be such as would induce apprentices in Devon and Cornwall to make a special effort in their studies in order to enter for it. He wished also to take the opportunity to suggest that the wealthier parts of the country might do well to establish not only exhibitions such as this, but scholarships in pharmacy tenable at different schools.

Mr. GUTHRIE drew attention to the use of the word "institution" in the draft, and asked whether it would cover any change that might come about in connection with the training of apprentices in wholesale houses.

The SECRETARY pointed out that the word was taken from the existing regulations with regard to examinations. The wording of the resolution, however, could be altered at any time by a special meeting.

The deed was approved.

BENEVOLENT FUND COMMITTEE

The report of this committee showed that thirteen applications had been considered, and grants varying from £10 to £30 had been made.

Mr. SIMMONS, in presenting the report, mentioned that special contributions received included sums of £100 from Mr. Frederic W. Warrick, Mr. N. Howard Schollar, James Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd., Hough, Hoseason & Co., Ltd., and Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd. These contributions had enabled the Society to claim from A. Wander, Ltd., the second contribution of £100 which they had generously promised if five other subscriptions of £100 were received. In addition to this £600, Duncan, Flockhart & Co. had contributed £100, and Howards & Sons, Ltd., a similar amount. D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd., had sent £50, and The British Drug Houses, Ltd., had promised a contribution of £52 10s. May, Roberts & Co., Ltd., had promised a contribution of £100, payable over a period of five years at the rate of £20 a year. There had also been a considerable number of contributions and promises of smaller amounts, including the following:—Manchester Pharmaceutical Association, £122 3s. 5d.; Hough, Hoseason & Co., £100; Frederic W. Warrick, £100; Jas. Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd., £100; Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., £100; A. Wander, Ltd., £100; N. Howard Schollar, £100; Duncan, Flockhart & Co., £100; Howards & Sons, Ltd., £100; D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd., £50; May, Roberts & Co., Ltd., £20; Exeter and District Branch, £15 0s. 9d.; Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., £10 10s.; John Bell, Hills & Lucas, Ltd., £5 5s.; North Staffs Branch, £5 5s.; W. K. Somerton, £5; West Metropolitan Branch, £4 16s. 6d.; Nottingham Branch, £2 17s. 6d.; Warwickshire Branch, £2 16s. 6d.; Women Pharmacists' Association, £2 15s.; Colchester Pharmaceutical Association and Branch, £2 12s. 6d.; National Association of Women Pharmacists, £2 2s.; Folkestone Chemists' Association, £2 2s.; S. T. & S. A. Milbank, £1 13s.; South-West Metropolitan Branch, £1 10s.; W. H. Dixon & Sons, £1 1s.; Hull Chemists' Trading Association, £1 1s.; Ealing Pharmacists' Association and Branch, £1 0s. 9d.; Bradford and District Branch, 14s. 6d.; J. S. Trinick, 12s. 6d. *Legacy*.—Joseph Boyle, Glasgow, £90 11s. 1d. *Orphan Fund*.—"Civis," £2 2s. Mr. Simmons, in the course of further comments, said that probably no chairman of the

committee had ever had such a list of special contributions to submit as the one before him. It gave him particular pleasure to note the one from the Manchester smoking concert, for that proved that there were resources in the larger areas which had not been tapped by the customary appeals. As a result of the £100 contributions forthcoming the committee were now in a position to receive the second £100 from A. Wander, Ltd. The Council were deeply indebted to the firms who had come forward and made such a satisfactory result possible. He also expressed appreciation of Mrs. Freke's efforts in collecting on behalf of the fund. He thought the Council would agree that the response to the recent appeals had been exceedingly satisfactory.

The PRESIDENT said the report was particularly gratifying. He felt, however, that the Society's members ought to come to the assistance of the fund to a greater extent than they had done in the past. The companies had always rallied to its support. With regard to what should be done in connection with the £400, he suggested that the matter be left in the hands of the committee.

Mr. HUMPHREY said he was specially interested in the proviso laid down by the anonymous donor. He thought it was time that private members, who, after all, were most likely to benefit from the fund, did something which really was for themselves and their fellows. He believed that something was wanted that would stimulate interest, and to that end suggested that the Council should take into consideration the question of having real elections. He had met chemists from all parts of the country, and held the view that there was a feeling of quiet resentment because subscribers were not allowed a voice in the election of candidates for annuities. He knew that the idea of dropping such elections was to save expense, but he thought it might be worth while for the chairman of the committee to take into consideration giving the subscribers an opportunity of nominating candidates. Such procedure had a wonderful effect in other bodies, and he was confident it would stimulate interest among members of the Society.

Mr. SIMMONS assured the Council that the suggestion would have due consideration. The report was adopted.

WAR AUXILIARY BENEVOLENT FUND

The statement showed that during the month four applications had been received, and grants ranging from £26 to £100 were advised. The report was adopted.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

The financial statement showed that receipts since the last meeting, including a balance of £18 19s. 1d., amounted to £5,395 3s. 5d., comprising the following items:—Subscriptions, £96 12s.; examination fees, £737 2s.; registration fees, £254 2s.; restoration fees, £6 6s.; School of Pharmacy, £154 19s.; Pharmacological Laboratories, £100 16s.; penalties, £108 14s. 10d.; "Pharmaceutical Journal," advertisements, etc., £1,250 7s. 6d.; "Pharmaceutical Journal," student-associates' subscriptions, £1 1s.; "Pharmaceutical Pocket Book," £30 2s. 1d.; Pharmaceutical Press publications, £20 6s. 4d.; Registers, £5 3s. 9d.; Year-Book, £7 16s. 9d.; B.P. Codex, 1923, £155 5s. 3d.; interest on investments, £589 13s.; transferred from deposit account, £1,850; sundries, £7 16s. Payments ordered at the last meeting amounted to £5,356 9s. 4d., leaving a balance of £38 14s. 1d. The balance on the other accounts were:—Benevolent Fund (current account), £58 18s. 3d.; Benevolent Fund (donation account), £3 5s. 2d.; War Auxiliary Benevolent Fund, £287 7s. 3d.; Orphan Fund, £17 2s. 3d. The report recommended that accounts amounting to £6,752 5s. 10d. be paid, and that the action of the secretary in making payments amounting to £929 4s. 7d. be approved.

A memorandum of the estimated cost of a quarterly "Journal of Pharmacy and Allied Sciences," which was approved in principle at the last meeting of the Council, was laid before the Committee. The Committee noted that the cost was not expected to exceed that of the Year-Book (which would be discontinued) by more than £400 per annum, and that this cost would be largely, if not entirely, offset by the saving arising from the proposed reduction in the number of text pages in the Journal, so that the additional charge on the

general fund, if any, should be small. The Journal Committee had gone fully into the details, and there seemed to be nothing in the scheme that this Committee could object to. The report was adopted.

JOINT SCHOOL COMMITTEE

The Committee, on the recommendation of the Academic Board, recommended that laboratory porters be encouraged to attend such evening classes as the respective heads of departments might consider suitable, and that the Society pay the fees for the classes (not exceeding £3 annually) where the heads of departments reported accordingly.

Mr. WHITE said the object of the scheme was to do everything possible to prevent the porters from drifting into "blind alley" occupations. The report was adopted.

This was all the public business.

Special General Meeting

A special general meeting of members of the Society was held at 17 Bloomsbury Square prior to the council meeting on December 7, the president (Mr. Herbert Skinner) in the chair.

The PRESIDENT moved the authorisation of the sale of the Society's ground rent and reversionary interest in a house situated in Wandsworth, explaining that by the provisions of the Charter the consent of the members was necessary.

The VICE-PRESIDENT seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

The PRESIDENT proposed, and Mr. E. H. Simmons (chairman of the Benevolent Fund Committee) seconded, the election of the following five annuitants:—Sarah Covell, William H. Darling, Jane Green, John T. Lincoln, Richard H. Rendle. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Branch Meetings

Edinburgh.—A meeting of the Edinburgh and South-Eastern Scottish Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held at Peebles on November 23, Mr. David Harley, Musselburgh (chairman) presiding. The chairman referred to the loss sustained by the Branch in the death of a well-known Border pharmacist, Mr. Alexander Noble, Galashiels. He also strongly recommended the Society's Benevolent Fund to a wider and more generous support. The chairman, in opening a discussion on *Apprenticeship*, said the Pharmaceutical Society had done much during the last two years to consolidate educational matters. The entrance examination must be passed before apprenticeship could begin, but the 4,000 hours demanded could be covered in the compass of two years. In their own branch 21 per cent. of apprentices were for two years and 39 per cent. for four years. They would all agree that two years was not sufficient for the average boy who wishes to become a pharmacist. The period need not be reckoned in hours, and three years should be regarded as an absolute minimum, and this not to include hours devoted to study, which should be additional. There was need also to have some uniformity, lest a youth should qualify early, though with scant experience of shop work, and he would demand, and might get, the same salary as another man much better equipped and whose practical training had been much fuller. Hurried qualification should not be commended. Given a proper definition of a wholesale house, an apprentice would have good opportunities of acquiring a knowledge of drugs and processes in the manufacture of galenicals and experience of chemical laboratory work. It might be a question whether he would gain that skill and exactitude to be learned at the dispensing counter, and he would miss the art of salesmanship and the cultivation of that tact and caution so necessary in their work and in their dealings with all sections of the public. A period of service in a wholesale house to supplement a retail apprenticeship was a valuable experience. One point in apprenticeship should not be overlooked. With the development of the scientific mind business methods were apt to have too little attention. In the absence of sufficient dispensing and family

medicine business did they really endeavour to develop and secure all possible business from preparing their own specialities, and from the intelligent handling of appropriate side-lines suited to their various districts, as veterinary supplies, optical work, the various horticultural and agricultural needs as pest destroyers, insecticides, fertilisers, disinfectants, and many others which were in the proper line of the trained pharmacist?

DISCUSSION

Mr. McNAB, Gorebridge, said chemists who sought for business in selling weed-killer, etc., were handicapped by the ironmongers and seedsmen being indiscriminately licensed by the local authority. In provincial towns many reasons prevented the pharmacist using his right to object to licences. He thought the branch could advantageously organise opposition to granting of licences anywhere within the area.

Mr. FERRIER, Falkirk, said in his town there were six qualified pharmacists and seven licensed poison vendors. That was anomalous, and he thought it would be found that unqualified licensees paid little or no attention to poison regulations or the registration of sales.

Mr. SINCLAIR, Peebles, said apprenticeship was becoming a burning question in country districts like Peebles. Boys leaving school at fourteen or fifteen mostly entered the local tweed mills, while those remaining longer at school were almost all preparing to enter the university. It was certainly going to be increasingly difficult to get apprentices. The branch might help by getting into touch with the headmasters of secondary schools in the area.

Mr. FISHER, Dunfermline, said he thought apprenticeship should never be less than three years with a maximum of four years. His experience was that in granting licences for the sale of agricultural poisons local authorities were quite opposed to qualified vendors and paid no heed to the real intention underlying the granting of licences.

Mr. BOA, Edinburgh, said he had had a considerable experience of apprentices. Now they were having applications from students who had passed the Preliminary Scientific examination before apprenticeship. Three years was certainly not too much. Safety depended on familiarity with the processes such as could only be acquired by repeating them frequently. Making a thing once or seeing it made was not enough. In the examination room he had noticed a remarkable want of ability to carry out a process as detailed in the Pharmacopœia. He had observed that youths from the country seemed generally to be more observant than those belonging to the town. It was worth while studying the psychology of apprentices and their varying aptitudes. Some had no faculty for front counter work or salesmanship. Their predilection was for laboratory work, and this should be encouraged. With regard to proprietary medicines, they must just make the best of it.

Mr. BAILLIE, Peebles, said he could confirm what Mr. Sinclair said as to the difficulty in obtaining apprentices. He found that whenever the hours of business, and especially the want of a Saturday afternoon holiday, was mentioned, there was an end to any further negotiations.

Mr. SANDERSON, Peebles, said he thought an apprenticeship should be not less than four years. With regard to horticultural poisons, he might say he tried an experiment last year. He sent a letter to a few hundreds of people likely to be requiring such preparations saying he kept a full stock, and the result was satisfactory.

Mr. CURRIE, Edinburgh, said he had noticed the Council had been considering a proposal to accept apprenticeship in a wholesale house. It should be remembered that theirs was a qualification to keep open shop and to dispense medicines. While much might be learned in a wholesale house, he doubted if it would be enough, bearing in mind the two points he had mentioned.

Mr. DOTT, Edinburgh, said in a wholesale house an apprentice would learn many things he might not learn in an ordinary pharmacy, and they always had the safeguard of the examination test.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Galashiels, said he had recently

heard of a student coming up to college after apprenticeship who had never made a pharmacopœial preparation. He thought the Society should have some power to secure that any person taking an indentured apprenticeship would give adequate training.

Mr. RUSSELL, Innerleithen, said they still had cases of youths simply drifting into apprenticeship without knowing what it involved.

Mr. WILSON, Burntisland, said he thought a four-years' apprenticeship was the right period. There was need to develop a conscience in employers so that apprentices would have a fair chance.

On the call of the chairman, Mr. J. RUTHERFORD HILL briefly summarised the salient points in a very interesting discussion. The following resolution was unanimously adopted and ordered to be forwarded to the Council of the Society:—"That this meeting of the Edinburgh and South-Eastern Scottish Branch of the Society unanimously recommends that a uniform period of indentured apprenticeship should be required and that the period should be not less than four years."

Mr. RUTHERFORD HILL gave answers to a series of questions. A cordial vote of thanks was awarded to the local chemists, and especially to Mr. Baillie, vice-chairman of the branch, by whom the arrangements had been made.

Associations' Winter Session

Ealing.—A meeting of the Ealing and District Pharmacists' Association and the Ealing Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, was held on November 14, the president (Mr. J. R. Morton Sennitt) in the chair. Mr. Sennitt welcomed Mr. Skinner, president of the Pharmaceutical Society, who was present. Mr. Sennitt drew the attention of members to the whist drive to be held on November 23 in aid of the benevolent fund. Mr. Thomas Marns, member of the Society's Council, gave a lecture on *Impressions and Experiences* during his tour of Canada and the United States with the president of the Society. Mr. Marns illustrated his talk with lantern slides, and included descriptions of Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Niagara, Detroit, Chicago, Philadelphia, Atlantic City, New York and Boston. A hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Marns was proposed by Mr. Sennitt.

Harrow.—At a meeting held recently it was decided to reconstitute the Harrow District Chemists' Association, and Mr. H. Rigden, Harrow, was unanimously elected as *Chairman*, while Mr. A. W. Hall, Pinner, was elected as *Secretary and Treasurer*. The first business meeting was held on November 8, when the subjects of discussion included the pricing of private prescriptions, urgent N.H.I. prescriptions, the coding of prescriptions, etc. A profitable evening was spent, and it is hoped that all chemists in business in and near Harrow will make it convenient to attend at subsequent meetings, which will be held on the second Tuesday in each month at 8.30 p.m. The date fixed for the next meeting is December 13.

Liverpool.—A meeting of the Liverpool Chemists' Association was held on November 2, the president (Mr. J. L. Hirst) in the chair. After routine business the chairman congratulated Mr. H. Humphreys Jones on his success in obtaining the Fellowship of the Institute of Chemistry, and Mr. Frank Wokes on his appointment as assistant to Dr. Burn in the Pharmacological Laboratories of the Pharmaceutical Society. He then introduced Alderman Alfred Higgs, chairman of the retail section of the P.A.T.A., and Mr. H. E. Chapman, general secretary. Mr. Higgs, who said that he had been in business in retail pharmacy for fifty years, described the widespread cutting of proprietary articles which was prevalent in the years prior to the foundation of the P.A.T.A. Chemists were apt to overlook or forget the debt they owed to Sir William Glyn-Jones for establishing on so sound a foundation the price-maintenance system represented by the P.A.T.A. The success of the P.A.T.A. was due to the close co-operation of the three sections of the trade—the manufacturer, wholesaler, and retailer. Mr. Chapman, who followed Mr. Higgs, supplied some interesting figures demonstrating the financial benefits resulting to the retail trade through the price-protection work of the P.A.T.A. He also described the activities

of the association's staff and agents in checking price cutting and ascertaining and closing the cutters' sources of supply. A general discussion followed. Questions were put to and answered by Mr. Higgs and Mr. Chapman, and the meeting closed with a hearty vote of thanks to the speakers for their attendance.

London (N.).—A business meeting was held on November 29, the president (Mr. R. H. L. Watson) in the chair. The chairman requested the members to pass a vote of condolence with the relatives of Mr. S. W. Woolley, late Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, and Mr. H. J. Fisk, European manager of Parke, Davis & Co. The correspondence was dealt with by Mr. Skinner, and it was agreed that a cinematograph display in January and a visit to a wholesale druggists' in February should take place. National Health Insurance remuneration was dealt with by Mr. John Humphrey, who stated that the difficulties in Middlesex and in London arise from the over-spent areas. In any case, he felt it was necessary, even at some risk, that the dispensing of medicines should be on national lines. Many difficulties were dealt with in detail, including the methods which were being adopted to balance the accounts on an equitable basis. Most of the items of discussion were such that publication ought not to be made so long as all parties concerned were uniting to do away with the seeming anomaly of the chemists having to submit to deduction of their fees due to conditions over which they had little or no control. Mr. Humphrey concluded with extracts from Mr. Brock's speech to the friendly societies sympathetically dealing with the chemists' side of the adequacy of the drug fund. Mr. A. A. Jenkins dealt with the problem as a member of the London Pharmaceutical Committee. The only possibility likely to succeed was, he said, in averaging out over a period of years and later making more satisfactory the remuneration than it ever has been. Mr. G. A. Tocher, secretary of the London Pharmaceutical Committee, confirmed Mr. Humphrey's lucid analysis. Mr. J. Hearle gave an interesting report on the composite meeting of the Metropolitan Group during the afternoon. This report of co-operation with the British Medical Association and the Ministry of Health showed the possibility of conserving the drug fund in a much more effective way than had been done before. A keen discussion followed, Messrs. Felton, Steel, Watson, Skinner, Andrson, Carter, Young and Walters taking part. Mr. Hearle spoke upon co-operative advertising.

London (S W.).—The third meeting of the South-West London Association's session was held on November 15. A very interesting lecture was delivered by Mr. T. Marns on his recent tour through Canada and the United States with the president of the Pharmaceutical Society. The lecture was illustrated by lantern slides, most of which had been taken by Mr. Marns.

Women Pharmacists.—A joint meeting of the National Association of Women Pharmacists and Guild of Public Pharmacists was held at the Hotel Russell, London, W.C.1, on November 17, Miss E. Hooper (president) in the chair, supported by Miss Sproule and the secretary (Miss Dennis Hayes). Among those present were Mrs. Freke, Mrs. Irvine, Miss Jacob, Miss King, Miss Fordyce, Mr. Bullen (vice-president of the Guild), Mr. Peck and Mr. Williamson. Mr. C. J. S. Thompson gave an address entitled *Pharmacy in the Time of the Stuarts*. The lecturer dealt with the state of pharmacy at the beginning of the seventeenth century, and mentioned the disputes between the apothecaries and the grocers that led to their separation. The apothecaries and the part they played during the Plague, pharmacy in the City of London in the seventeenth century, and Bucklersbury and its apothecaries' shops and customers were described. A London chemist's shop in 1680 was described. The signs of the apothecaries, their preparations and their charges, the foundation of the Apothecaries' Society, the dispute between the physicians and the apothecaries, and the foundation of the dispensaries by the College of Physicians were topics of the address; how the apothecaries established their right to visit their patients, and how the society became a licensing body, were also dealt with. Many questions were asked, and a lengthy discussion followed. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to Mr. Thompson, proposed by Mrs. Freke.

Woulfe's Bottle

AN interval of sixteen years divided the birthdays of Peter Woulfe and Antoine Lavoisier: Woulfe was born in 1727; Lavoisier in 1743. There was a certain affinity of intellect and activity between the two men; but while Lavoisier's ideas ran along essentially practical lines, Woulfe combined the visionary and mystic with the utilitarian. Woulfe was an extraordinary man, and his bicentenary has a special interest for Londoners, since it was in London that he set up his laboratory and conducted experiments which culminated in the discovery with which his name is associated.

Woulfe's discovery had the merit of extreme simplicity. It consisted in the introduction of a three-necked bottle with two tubes, one of which was used to pass the gas below the surface of the liquid in the bottle, and the other to convey it to a second bottle. Jean Joseph Wetter later improved the device by the introduction of a third or "safety" tube. Little is known about Woulfe's life. No biographical memoir of him has been preserved, although his chemical researches and his experiments in alchemy, no less than his personal eccentricities, made him widely known. He had his chambers in Barnard's Inn, in close proximity to Middle Row, Holborn, which was abolished by a widening scheme in 1867. His extensive rooms presented one of the most extraordinary spectacles to be seen in London. Furnaces, apparatus, boxes, packages and parcels were all jumbled together in bewildering disorder, and so crowded was the principal apartment that it was a difficult task for the visitor to negotiate a passage between the door and the fireplace. The story goes that one of his friends once put down his hat, and so great was the confusion in the room that he was unable to find it again. Woulfe was a man of reserved habits, and was extremely discriminating in his choice of friends. He breakfasted, as a rule, at the early hour of four in the morning, and sometimes one or two friends were privileged to share his meal. For their benefit a secret signal was arranged to enable them to gain admittance. It was only the winters that he spent in London: he invariably patronised Paris in the summer. Woulfe's belief in transmutation was one of the profoundest things in his life. He searched long and earnestly for the elusive Elixir; and when he failed to discover it, so far from admitting its unattainability, he attributed his failure to his own personal deficiencies, especially as regards the lack of proper preparation by pious and charitable acts.

TIN IN CORNWALL

Yet, in spite of his peculiarities, he held a position of acknowledged eminence among the scientific authorities of his day. He it was who discovered tin in Cornwall in 1766. He showed how a yellow dye might be obtained by treating indigo, cochineal and other colouring matters with strong nitric acid, and at the instance of the Council of the Royal Society he was appointed "to prosecute discoveries in natural history," the results of which were embodied in a paper which was translated into German. The Royal Society showed its appreciation by conferring upon him the Copley Medal, and in 1767 he was elected F.R.S. He was not a prolific writer, but contributed a number of papers to various scientific societies, and was a by no means infrequent correspondent of Rozier's "Journal de Physique."

Wholly absorbed in the problems of the laboratory and study, he was not physically robust. But he had his own views on illness, as upon other things. His remedy for indisposition was of a Spartan order, consisting of a journey by mail coach from London to Edinburgh and back. He tried it once too often. In 1803 he was seized with a cold, and promptly made a coach journey. But inflammation of the lungs developed, and when he returned to London he was desperately ill. Like Henry Cavendish, he was determined to die, if die he must, without the doctor's aid. At his own express desire his landress shut him up in his own chambers. After his death his apparatus was dispersed, and apparently only one relic, an athanor furnace, the gift of his friend and neighbour Charles Hatchett, found its way into the possession of the Royal Institution.

Westminster Wisdom

Notes on Parliamentary Matters

DAINGEROUS DRUGS

In his reply to a question by Colonel Day, the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (Mr. Ormsby-Gore) stated, on November 30, that there is no production of drugs in the Straits Settlements or in the State of North Borneo, but in each of those territories there is stringent legislation for the control of the possession, distribution and use of deleterious drugs.

DEAD SEA SALTS

The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (Mr. Ormsby-Gore), replying to Colonel Howard-Bury, on December 5, stated that there was no question of giving away any concession for the extraction of various mineral salts from the waters of the Dead Sea. Negotiations are proceeding on behalf of the Palestine and Transjordan Governments with a view to safeguarding the interests of these Governments under any concession which may be granted. It would not be either practicable nor in accordance with precedent that the terms and conditions should be published before signature.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE

Replying to Major-General Sir Richard Luce, the Minister of Health (Mr. N. Chamberlain) on December 1 stated that the various recommendations of the Royal Commission have now been exhaustively discussed with the Consultative Council of Approved Societies, and it is intended pursuant to that discussion to take the first convenient opportunity of introducing an amending Health Insurance Bill embodying most of the recommendations of the Royal Commission. It is not, however, proposed to provide in this Bill for the abolition of insurance committees or for the extension of medical benefit to include a specialist and consultant service by means of a partial pooling of societies' surpluses.

OPIUM CONVENTION

Colonel Day asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on November 30, which members of the Council of the League of Nations have ratified the suggestion that a central board should be established to assess and ration the trade in derivative drugs?

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir Austen Chamberlain): The appointment of a permanent central board to "watch the course of the international trade" in opium and other dangerous drugs is provided for in Chapter VI, Articles 19 to 27, of the Geneva Opium Convention of 1925. A ratification of that Convention has been deposited on behalf of His Majesty covering all parts of the British Empire other than Canada and the Irish Free State. Of the other States at present members of the Council only France and Poland have ratified.

EXPORTS

In a written answer to a question put by Sir D. Newton, Captain Hacking, on December 1, gave the following statement showing the declared value of the exports of produce and manufactures the United Kingdom consigned to the undermentioned countries during the 12 months ended March 31, 1927; and the value per head of population in each importing country:—

Country to which consigned	British exports	British exports per head of population of importing country
	£	£ s. d.
India	78,902,799	0 4 11
Canada	26,323,640	2 16 1
Australia	60,604,470	9 19 6
New Zealand	20,075,644	14 16 5
Union of South Africa ..	30,896,864	3 19 7
France	18,938,205	0 9 3
Germany	28,907,452	0 9 1
United States of America	44,954,072	0 7 9
Italy	9,660,695	0 4 8
Russia	5,323,355	0 0 9

Marriages

Silver Wedding

POOLE—HODGKINSON.—At Llandaff Cathedral, on December 8, 1902, by the late Canon (Archdeacon) J. R. Buckley, Vicar of Llandaff, assisted by the late Rev. J. Davies, Vicar of Gabalfa, Edwin Poole, M.P.S., Broadway Pharmacy, Cardiff, to Florence Mabel Hodgkinson, Parkfield House, Gabalfa, Cardiff. Present address:—29 Ladysmith Road, Cardiff.

Personalities

SIR THOMAS OLIVER, M.D., Newcastle-on-Tyne, has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of Durham University.

MR. F. J. GIBSON, chemist and druggist, Wolverhampton, has been appointed a visitor under the Lunacy Acts.

THE title of Professor of Chemistry in the University of London has been conferred on Dr. J. F. Spencer, Bedford College.

COUNCILLOR W. GEORGE WELLS, chemist and druggist, Maidstone, has been appointed to the works committee of Maidstone Town Council.

MR. V. A. WILLS, J.P., chemist and druggist, Merthyr Tydfil, has been re-elected for the third term as chairman of the local Finance (N.H.I.) Committee.

THE portrait of Professor J. A. Fleming, which was exhibited in the Royal Academy this year, has been presented to University College, London, where the well-known inventor of the thermionic valve was Professor of Electrical Engineering from 1884 to 1926. A copy of the portrait was presented to Professor Fleming, who, in acknowledging the gift, said he proposed to present it to the Institution of Electrical Engineers.

MR. ARTHUR MORTIMER, F.C.S., barrister-at-law and pharmacist, was adopted as parliamentary candidate by the Bournemouth Liberal Association on December 2. Mr. Mortimer is a native of Shipley, Yorkshire. He qualified in 1905, and was in business at Harrogate for several years. During that time he served on the town council, acted as chairman of its education committee, and was a member of the War Pensions Committee. Mr. Mortimer sold his pharmacies a few years ago and is now practising on the North-Eastern Circuit.

Wills

MR. CHARLES BUTLER, of Everleigh, Byculla Road, Enfield, N., chairman of Willows, Francis, Butler & Thompson, Ltd., left £24,380, with net personality £23,987. The will is proved by Ernest Chas. Butler, son, Edward Disney Sewell, brother-in-law, and Edward Owen Sewell, solicitor. He gives £300 each to his sisters, Helena Frost and Maria Thomas, 100 ordinary shares and 100 preference shares in his firm to his son, Sydney George, and 100 ordinary shares and 200 preference shares to his daughter, Ethel. The residue of the property he leaves to his wife for life and then between his four children, Ernest Charles, Ethel, Sydney George and Edward Sewell, the share of his son Edward Sewell to be larger than each of his other children in the proportion of three to two.

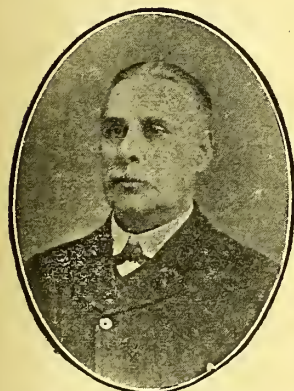
MR. JOSEPH WALLIS GODDARD, of Avenue Road, Leicester, head of J. Goddard & Sons, plate powder manufacturers and manufacturing chemists, of Leicester, who died on April 9 last, aged seventy-five years, left estate now valued for probate at £204,184 19s. 4d. in net personality "so far as at present can be ascertained." Probate of his will has been granted to his daughter, Miss Dorothy Goddard, and his sons, Joseph Holland Goddard, Charles Viccars Goddard, and Harold Warner Goddard. He left his share and interest in Watkin & Co., wood-working engineers, and £15,000 to his son, Joseph Holland Goddard, he releasing the testator's estate from any liability in connection with that business, and his interest in J. Goddard & Co. equally between his sons, Charles Viccars Goddard and Harold Warner Goddard.

Deaths

BAXTER.—At Coleraine, on December 4, Lady Baxter, widow of Sir William J. Baxter, D.L., Ph.C., a past-president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

BLANKLEY.—At Birmingham, on October 20, Mr. Frank Ferniough Blankley, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-seven.

CAMBRIDGE.—On December 2, Mr. Robert Cambridge, J.P., chemist and druggist, Carrickfergus, co. Antrim.



MR. R. CAMBRIDGE, J.P.

Mr. Cambridge, who was registered in 1891, was one of the oldest members of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, and held office as president in 1911. He was a native of Glenoe, near Larne, and served his apprenticeship with Cunningham & Co., Carrickfergus. Eventually he acquired the business and extended his interests in many ways. A few years ago he retired from active participation in the concern, owing to failing health, leaving its management to his son Captain Thomas R. Cambridge and his

daughter Nora. Mr. Cambridge, in his youth, was a versatile athlete; he was also a fine elocutionist. He took an active part in local affairs, serving as a member of the old Harbour Board and of the Urban Council. Mr. Cambridge is survived by a widow, a son and four daughters. The funeral took place on December 4 at Glenoe. The Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland was represented by Mr. F. Storey (president), Mr. W. J. Rankin (treasurer), and Mr. J. Moffet (secretary). Mr. J. R. Haslett and several other members of the trade from Belfast also attended.

CLIFFORD.—Recently, Mr. Thomas Oswald Clifford, a director of Snape & Son (Chemists), Ltd., 13 Great Hampton Street, Birmingham, aged forty-eight. Prior to going to Birmingham, Mr. Clifford was for some years with Morgan & Lawley, chemists, Vicar Street, Kidderminster. The business of Snape & Son was established by the late Mr. Edward Snape in 1834. He was succeeded in 1880 by his son, Mr. John George Snape, and eight years later the business was purchased by Mr. Jeffrey Poole.

COLE.—At Ullswater Crescent, Weymouth, on November 14, Mr. Walter Benjamin Cole, Ph.C., for many years head of the firm of Cole & Son, chemists, aged seventy-nine.

DAWSON.—At 42 High Street, Southend-on-Sea, on November 28, Mr. George Robert Dawson, chemist and druggist, aged eighty-three. Mr. Dawson went to Southend about sixty years ago. After being dispenser to a local firm of doctors for a time, he qualified and commenced business on his own account. He subsequently acquired a pharmacy at 46 Marine Parade, now owned by his son, Mr. G. H. Dawson, chemist and druggist, and also opened branches at Stanford-le-Hope, Leigh and Rayleigh. Mr. Dawson, who was a well-known freemason, leaves a widow and a son.

FORSE.—At Wenbley, on November 11, Mr. Edwy Searle Forse, chemist and druggist, aged twenty-five.

HAMMOND.—At Leeds, on November 25, suddenly, Mr. Walter Hammond, chemist and druggist, 28 Central Road, aged seventy. Mr. Hammond went to Leeds as assistant to the late Mr. Peter Jefferson, and was afterwards with Goodall, Backhouse & Co. When the firm gave up the retail side of their business Mr. Hammond took over the shop, eventually removing to Central Road.

MARSHALL.—At Monimail, Cupar, on December 3, the Rev. Alexander James Marshall, chemist and druggist. Mr. Marshall was a Linlithgow man, and was a nephew

of the late Dr. David Waldie and other pharmacist members of the Waldie family. He passed the Pharmaceutical Society's Qualifying examination in 1886, but eventually severed his connection with pharmacy. Mr. Marshall had been parish minister of Monimail for more than twenty-two years.

MASON.—In Paris, on October 30, Mr. Frederic Silvester Mason, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-nine.

MOIR.—At 11 Kilmarnock Road, Shawlands, Glasgow, on October 29, the mother of Mr. David Moir, chemist and druggist.

OATLEY.—At Blackpool, on November 4, Mr. Frederick Oatley, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-six.

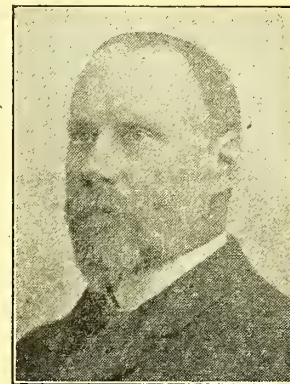
PEACOCK.—In Poplar, London, E., on October 25, Mr. Percy Peacock, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-two.

REESON.—At 80 High Street, Erith, on November 18, Mr. Walter Maurice Reeson, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-one.

SAUNDERSON.—At Turton Villa, Turton Street, Weymouth, on December 1, Mr. George Fox Sanderson, chemist and druggist. Mr. Fox, who qualified in 1906, commenced business in Weymouth shortly after the recent war. He leaves a widow and a daughter.

SENIER.—At Ramsgate, on September 28, Mr. Harold Senier, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-nine.

PAIN.—At Knapton House, Felixstowe, on November 29, Mr. Arthur Pain, J.P., Ph.C., aged seventy-three. Mr. Pain, who was born at Mundesley and was educated at King Edward VI's School, Norwich, qualified in 1876; in the same year he passed the Major examination and had experience in the West End. In 1881 he entered into partnership with the late Mr. Henry Chapman, Cornhill, Ipswich; ten years later, on the retirement of Mr. Chapman, he became the sole proprietor of the business, which dated from 1800. The first of three branches was opened at Felixstowe in 1897, and was subsequently



MR. ARTHUR PAIN, J.P., Ph.C.

acquired by Mr. H. F. Douthwaite, Ph.C., who had been a junior partner. An aerated water factory was opened in Ipswich in 1900; this was disposed of in 1918, and ultimately, some years after Mr. Pain had retired, the parent business (of which an illustrated history was given in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 1921, II, 554) was closed. Shortly after his proprietorship of the pharmacy commenced, he modernised the building and added one of the first private installations of electric light in the district. In his later years Mr. Pain became closely identified with educational and other bodies, including the Ipswich School Board, the Dock Commission, and the East Suffolk County Council. He was appointed a justice of the peace in 1907, and after eleven years' service as a county councillor he was elected an alderman: his abundant energy also found scope in generous support of the Wesleyan Church, in which he filled many offices. Mr. Pain is survived by a widow. The first part of the funeral service took place on December 2 at Trinity Wesleyan Church, Felixstowe, and the interment at Ipswich Borough Cemetery. Among the floral tributes was one from the Ipswich and District Chemists' Association.

THOMAS.—At Aldershot, on November 18, Mr. Alfred William Thomas, chemist and druggist. Mr. Thomas qualified in 1912.

WIDDOP.—At Aingarth, Henrietta Street, Smallshaw, on November 22, Mr. John Robert Widdop, a director of J. Waterhouse & Co., Ltd., wholesale chemists, Church Street, Ashton-under-Lyne, aged sixty-three.

Trade Notes

ASPRO.—An open letter to chemists from Gollin & Co. Pty., Ltd., Slough, appears in the advertisement pages of this issue.

LEMON JUICE, guaranteed pure, with pulp, is offered by the maker, A. J. Harkin, 91-95 Via Giuseppe la Farina, Messina (Sicily).

THE CLAYTON ANILINE CO., LTD., 40 Southwark Street, London, S.E.1, have issued a new price list of their Ciba brand pharmaceutical specialities.

ARMAN WEBB & CO., LTD., 201 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, suggest that there is an opportunity for chemists to make extra profits by meeting the demand for Sorbo rubber insoles.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL CO., LTD., Albert Street, Camden Town, London, N.W.1, inform us that the telephone numbers of their specialty department are now Hampstead 8066-7-8.

FLOWER BASKETS.—Elsewhere in this issue appears an announcement by Spurway & Co. Ltd., 89 Great Eastern Street, London, E.C.2, regarding Christmas orders for their flower baskets.

PARFUMERIES DE PARIS, LTD., Larden Road, London, W.3, remind chemists of the advisability of replenishing their stocks of Houbigant's and Cheramy's perfumes "Quelques Fleurs" and "Joli Soir."

FREE PENCILS.—Chemists in business are invited to write a postcard to Percy R. E. Josephs, shop fitter and show case maker, 68 Old Street, London, E.C.1, who will send, free of charge, a box with three pencils.

WINDOW-STEAMING PREVENTIVE.—Steamo is the name of a preparation advertised in this issue by Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., Hull and London, for rendering windows steam-proof. A free sample tin will be sent on application.

THE BRITISH RATIN CO., LTD., 109 Kingsway, London, W.C.2, ask chemists to write for particulars and trade terms of their rat-extermimating preparation. Retail prices and other details are given in the advertisement pages.

PRICE REDUCTION.—E. H. Spicer & Co., Ltd., 72 Wigmore Street, London, W.1, announce an important reduction in the price of their *B. Acidophilus* emulsion. Supplies can be obtained through the usual wholesale channels.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO., manufacturing chemists, Beak Street, London, W.1, are now able to supply Ferrinol in the form of chocolate-coated tablets. Supplies of the book on "Window Displays for Druggists" are no longer available.

FREE RAZORS FOR LADIES.—As a special offer to chemists, Dhaussy Powder Box Co., Ltd., 12 Bartlett's Buildings, London, E.C.4, announce that they will include three dozen "Milady Décolleté" razor sets with every order for three dozen Dhaussy Powder Boxes.

J. G. INGRAM & SON, LTD., The London India Rubber Works, Hackney Wick, London, E.9, illustrate and give several particulars of their Eclipse hot water bottles on another page in this issue. The company inform us that supplies of the green band test showcard are again available, and copies can be sent to any applicant by return of post.

The advertisements of Gillette razors are directing attention to their suitability as Christmas gifts, and there is no reason why chemists should not obtain a considerable share of the business. Gillette Safety Razor, Ltd., 184 Great Portland Street, London, W.1, will send full information regarding the various patterns available on receipt of a postcard.

FLEET AND FLEET DE LUXE SAFETY RAZOR BLADES are manufactured by the Dominion Steel Corporation, Ltd., Fleet Works, Queen's Road, Sheffield. These works have been specially equipped with the latest machinery for the production of blades of uniform quality, special attention being paid to securing a correct bevel to the edges, upon which the cutting efficiency of the blade depends.

THYROXINE, the active principle of the thyroid gland, is now issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C.1, as tabloid thyroxine in bottles of 100. Two strengths are available, 0.0001 and 0.001 gram. The dose for adults is from 0.0002 to 0.002 gram orally.

LIVER IN POWDER.—Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Bethnal Green, London, E.2, inform us that they are now in a position to supply liver in the form of a palatable, fine powder. Two oz. of this product are equal in activity to eight oz. of fresh liver. It is supplied in bottles of 1, 2, 4 and 8 oz.

ESSOGEN is a standardised preparation of vitamins A and D in a neutral oil, prepared in the biological laboratories of Lever Brothers, Ltd., Port Sunlight. The vitamin A standard of this new preparation is ten times higher than that prescribed by the United States Pharmacopoeia for cod-liver oil, i.e., its curative dose is 0.0002 gram, while the vitamin D potency is also determined by the results of feeding tests on animals. In addition, Carr's colour test is used as a control. Essogen, which possesses a bland, slightly oleaginous taste, is also issued in a higher concentration, in the form of capsules, with a vitamin potency fifty times that of the U.S.P. standard.

Trade-marks Applied for

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1926, p. 309.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," November 16, 1927.)

"**PARKINSON'S HEALTH SALT**" with label device of fruit; for an effervescent saline preparation (3), and for a beverage preparation (42). By R. Parkinson & Sons, Curzon Street, Burnley. 470,750/787. (Associated.)

"**VIGANTOL**"; for food substances (42). By Bayer Products, Ltd., 31-34 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, and H. R. Napp, Ltd., 3 & 4 Clement's Inn, Kingsway, W.C.2. 484,430. (Associated.)

"**MARY VANITY**"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Georgiana M. Vaughan, 2 Skelwith Road, Hammersmith, London, W.6. 482,016.

"**AJAX**"; for hair lotion (48). By Gwendoline B. Jaschke, 42 Brewer Street, London, W.1. 482,131.

(From "The Trade-marks Journal," November 23, 1927.)

"**TELLUS**"; for ammonia and ammonia products (1). By Synthetic Ammonia & Nitrates, Ltd., Billingham, Stockton-on-Tees. 482,049. (Associated.)

"**TRICOSAL**"; for goods (1). By Chemische Fabrik Grünau Landshoff & Meyer, A.G., 29-54 Copernickerstrasse, Grünau, near Berlin. 483,797.

"**CORNSTON**"; for all goods (3). By Craine & Golson, 2 Manchester Street, Liverpool. 483,769.

"**AQUAGEN**"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., 37 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3. 484,835.

"**IMPLETOL**"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Bayer Products, Ltd., 31-34 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2. 485,146.

"**ELASTO REMEDY**" on label device; for a medicine (3). By The New Era Treatment Co., Cecil House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. 484,074. (Associated.)

"**AURANTO**"; for mineral waters, etc. (44). By Idris & Co., Ltd., 120 Pratt Street, Camden Town, London, N.W.1. 483,820. (Associated.)

"**STANDARD**" across circular device; ("Standard" disclaimed); for toilet preparations (48). By Standard Oil Co., Constable Hook, Bayonne, Hudson, U.S.A. 477,725. (Associated.)

Information Department

INFORMATION WANTED

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated:

W/712. Biscopacs	M/712. Reinhardt's eau de Cologne
D/912. "B.P." (best possible) liniment	F/3011. Semo cotton filter pads, marked W.A.N. London
E/712. Lipinol ointment	E/712. Spraylight
Y/2811. Mylet Association (present address)	M/712. Sterasol
	H/712. Triphanol

Observations and Reflections

By Xrayser III

It is Tragic

and pitiful in the extreme Mr. S. W. Woolley should have been removed by death so soon after relinquishing his active connection with the journal for which he worked so long and faithfully. He has indeed laboured without ceasing, and then, without living to enjoy the fruits of his labours, departed suddenly to our lasting grief. Shortly after his retirement I was privileged to dine with him and hear all about his little country home and garden. He seemed as happy as a youngster released from school, enjoying his new freedom from the daily round which he had followed without deviation for so many years, and it was delightful to listen to his plans for the immediate future. Anything in the nature of serious illness seemed then far remote from him, yet the seeds of trouble must have been already germinating. In a letter received from him a few weeks later, written as cheerily as ever, he referred to symptoms concerning which he had been advised to obtain the advice of a London specialist, and now the end has come with appalling suddenness. So passes a pharmacist of the highest type and a journalist of far-seeing acuteness of vision. My list of close friends shows a permanent gap, but I grieve most that he should have been called upon "to depart, suddenly, one knows not whither" without being allowed the respite of those few years of eagerly anticipated retirement before the coming of life's eclipse.

Thefts of Poisons

from doctors' motor-cars appear to be increasingly frequent and, as some of the poisons stolen come within the purview of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, I am wondering what is the exact legal position of the parties concerned. Are the doctors who leave "dangerous" drugs lying about in their cars liable for so doing, and ought they to have locked poison-cupboards in the cars? It would be interesting to have these points put to the test, as they certainly would be without delay if the drugs had been stolen from cars belonging to pharmacists. As regards the legal position of the thieves, there can be no question about their liability if caught with the "dangerous" drugs in their possession. The penalties which they have incurred are much more serious than any which can be imposed for the thefts. A mere theft is nothing in the eye of the law compared with the iniquitous enormity of infringing Dangerous Drugs Regulations. To ignore any peddling formality required by those wonderful results of bureaucratic reflection is, of course, equivalent to committing the unpardonable sin, and some sneak-thieves might be scared to death if they could realise the risks they have run.

Speaking at Leeds,

the chairman of the Retail Pharmacists' Union made what I suppose we may regard as a more or less official announcement respecting payments for National Health Insurance dispensing (*C. & D.*, November 26, p. 670). He confirms statements previously published to the effect that the total discount for the year will work out at about 10 per cent., equivalent roughly to 20 per cent. on the dispensing fees from which the entire amount of discount is actually to be deducted. We should have lost as much as this, I imagine, if the Ministry of Health's alternative suggestion had been acted upon, so that the change of system will leave us no worse off immediately. Later we ought to benefit by the operation of the new system, since my experience of doctors' prescribing is that they are now being much less extravagant than they were at the beginning of this year. Accordingly, I have hopes of seeing accounts paid in full before many months have passed in the new year, and there is always the prospect of some of the present discount, if not all, being refunded at a later date. Had the Ministry's alternative plan been adopted we might have had the penny permanently knocked off the dispensing fees, with possible suggestions of further reductions in time, because it

seems clear to me that officialdom had lost hope of ever being able to cut down the cost of drugs. The mere fact that the Ministry of Health has considered it necessary to hand over virtual control of the drug fund to the chemists appears to have had a disciplinary effect upon the doctors' mentality.

To Catch the Spirit

of the eighteenth century it is essential to give due attention to the pamphlets and literary squibs which were so numerous. Students of that period are greedily seizing upon them as they are thrown up in the removals of libraries which, alas! are now so common. Second-hand book dealers are alive to their opportunities, and are asking quite remarkable prices. There are a few pamphlets for which pharmacists should keep a look-out, as they may make their appearance on any bookstall. In London, however, they are less likely to be seen, because your dealer here is of the more highly sophisticated variety. The cause of these remarks is the acquisition by me a few weeks ago of a pamphlet often referred to in pharmaceutical literature, namely, "Receipts for Preparing and Compounding the Principal Medicines made Use of by the late Mr. Ward, by John Page, Esq.; to whom Mr. Ward left his Book of Secrets." For this some previous owner paid one shilling, and, of course, I was not so fortunate. The story of Joshua Ward and his notorious medicines has been told repeatedly. A good account is given by Wootton in his "Chronicles of Pharmacy," and I had occasion to refer to his quarrels some little time ago (*C. & D.*, 1927, I, p. 225). There are some matters, however, in respect of his activities which have been overshadowed by his medical enterprise. Ward was a man of good family, and at an early stage in his career followed the trade of drysalter, in partnership with his brother, in Thames Street. That he was a man of considerable social standing and of substance seems evident from the fact that he was elected member of Parliament for Marlborough. He fell on evil days and had to escape to France, where he was befriended by the John Page, author of the tract mentioned above, who became member of Parliament for Chichester and Secretary to the Treasury.

This Pamphlet

provides evidence that Ward was well acquainted with chemical operations as practised in those days. Page says that he, himself, was taking the "Emetic Drop" and "Sweats" before 1733, in which year Ward returned from France. It would therefore appear that Ward had become proficient in the methods of treating crude antimony either while he was abroad or before he left England; most probably the latter was the actual case, seeing that his experience brought him into contact with what we should call heavy chemicals. From Page we learn that when he, Page, came to carry out his determination to make public, for the common weal, Ward's formulas, he was obliged to obtain the aid of two other persons to assist in putting into suitable form the recipes entrusted to him. Those recipes given in the pamphlet for the preparations requiring the services of the chemist are written and attested by John White; he had been in the habit of compounding them for Ward, who was White's employer. Of this man Page states: "Mr. White is the Ingenious Chymist who carried on the Great Vitriol Works at Twickenham for Mr. Ward, and was employed by him in other Chymical Preparations." Joshua Ward was himself an "Ingenious Chymist," for he made attempts to manufacture saltpetre as well as porcelain, and was one of the first to introduce into this country the making of sulphuric acid by burning together sulphur and saltpetre—for which a patent was granted to him in 1749. Brande says ("Manual of Chemistry") that for a long time Ward monopolised the manufacture of this article. The works were at first situated, as we have seen, at Twickenham, but later they were transferred to Richmond. The inhabitants of those districts experienced intense annoyance, because of the abominable odours which were produced. There is good reason for saying that Ward cannot be fairly classified merely as a vendor of quack medicines. He was a manufacturing chemist of considerable ability.

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Editorial Articles

Price Fixing and Black-Listing

THE judgment recently given in the Palmolive soap case (*C. & D.*, Nov. 19, p. 629) has received a good deal of attention in legal circles, and has served to revive interest in the particular subject known to lawyers as "restraint of trade." The Courts are very critical of anything that savours of being contrary to public policy, and will always look with keen eye into any contractual relationships that savour of interference with legitimate trading to the hurt of the public, whether it be by combination to squeeze the public or by the oppression of distributors in such manner as to deprive them of their right to obtain supplies in the open market. Not that there is any direct law against profiteering. A financier or group of financiers may buy up the stocks of any commodity, thus "cornering" the market, and hold the public to ransom with impunity. But the Courts

get their opportunity when, as in the Palmolive case, one party to an agreement seeks to enforce it against the other party. Then the Courts will consider whether, in the public interest, as well as in the interests of the party sought to be compelled, the contract ought to be enforced. This question has been before the Courts under two quite different aspects. In the Palmolive case the issue was whether an agreement between A and B for price-fixing was valid and enforceable. There is a group of decisions bearing upon that. Then another group of decisions is concerned with the "black-listing" of members of trade organisations for non-compliance with the decrees of their organisation. The leading case of the latter type was the Motor Association case in 1921, when an action was brought against the Association by the plaintiff firm, claiming an injunction to restrain the defendants from publishing their name in a "stop-list" or from publishing any libel affecting them in their business. The facts, shortly, were that the Association (which was one of manufacturers) fixed certain prices for motor-cars and accessories above or below which these goods were not to be sold. The rules provided that any person offering anything to the contrary might be placed on the "stop list," and should then be boycotted by the members of the Association generally. The Court held:—(a) That the putting of the plaintiffs' name on the stop list was not in itself libellous; and (b) that as the publication of the plaintiffs' name in the stop list was done by the defendants *bona fide* for the protection of the trade interests of the members of the Association, it was not unlawful and no injunction could be granted. From that decision it followed that the Courts would always take favourable note of anything in the way of "trade restraint" that was directed *bona fide* to protecting the interests of a particular association of traders, without any other malicious intent toward a recalcitrant member of the trade. Although the motor case does not appear to have been cited in the Court of Appeal during the argument in the Palmolive soap case, it is clear that a similar consideration was present to the minds of the judges. After all, the complaint made by the plaintiff was not that he was precluded by a harsh agreement from obtaining supplies of soap, but that he was prevented from obtaining supplies of the defendants' particular brand of soap. "It is important," said the Master of the Rolls, "to bear in mind the subject-matter of the agreement. It was not a case of services rendered by a servant to an employer, a relation which the Courts had safeguarded and not allowed to be the basis of unfair terms. Further, it did not cover the whole trade of the appellant. It did not enforce a general restraint. It related only to a few proprietary articles. There was no definite evidence as to the quantum of the respondents' articles sold by the appellant, nor as to the percentage of those articles in the appellant's turnover. But it would seem that not much inconvenience would be caused to the appellant if he never sold any more of the respondents' goods." In other cases, Lord Hanworth pointed out, agreements had been held to be unreasonable because there were restrictions upon the right to trade at all except in a limited degree; but no such considerations existed here. If the respondents fixed a price so high as to preclude a sale of their goods, that would be their loss. There was no restriction upon the appellant's selling other people's soap. Different considerations might well apply if the appellant were bound by contract to buy definite amounts of the respondents' goods, and precluded from buying the goods of others. And therein lies the legal justification for the fixing of minimum retail prices in any trade.

The Mercury Market

HAVING regard to the extraordinary extent to which the price of mercury has become inflated in the course of this year, with spot lots selling up to about £23 5s. per bottle, compared with market quotations of between £13 and £17 17s. 6d. last year, it is only natural that a feeling of distrust is now spreading amongst merchant houses, and especially trade buyers, as to the future course of the market. At the moment, however, there has been no indication of weakness on the part of producers and holders. The position of the latter has perhaps been made the more secure by the fact that our imports declined considerably during September, and were *nil* during October. The total receipts, however, for the ten months, at 16,083 bottles, still indicate (compared with the same period last year) an excess of no less than 4,581 bottles. Therefore, assuming that the average of home requirements of say about 1,000 bottles a month has been maintained for the current year, there should still be a good surplus left for disposal, allowing for a certain amount of stock carried from the previous year, while the quantities re-exported for the ten months were exceedingly small compared to what they formerly were. This is, of course, entirely due to the fact that the mercury bought through London, which is intended for consumption abroad, is being dispatched direct either from Spain or Italy. A good deal of such business was again effected within the past month or two in connection with requirements in China, Japan, India and even Australia, as referred to in our Trade Report, with the price secured at around £22 7s. 6d. per bottle c.i.f. net. This is a figure fairly well in line with the terms quoted by first-hand sellers in Italy or Spain, of about £22 to £22 2s. 6d. f.o.b. On account of the much higher price obtainable this year, the Spanish mines apparently made efforts to carry on operations over the spring a little longer than usual, before suspending production until about October. As already remarked in our last comments on the position (*C. & D.*, pp. 457-458) when the situation was reviewed incidental to the release of the new Spanish contract, the months of largest production are December, January, February and March. Therefore the time has now been reached when a full production will be secured, but it may be well into the new year before this makes itself felt in regard to the distribution or marketing of supplies. Under the combined controlling forces which have undoubtedly been at work between the Italian and Spanish producers, and since confirmed from certain Continental sources, and at a time when the mines generally were presumably well sold up or not holding any important reserve stocks, the prospect as to the continuation of an inflated market for a more or less indefinite period compelled consumers, who had mostly allowed their reserves to run very low, to proceed with a replenishment of their stocks to carry them over the end of the year. So long as available supplies are not pressed on the market or do not reach any unwieldy dimensions, stability may be fairly well maintained, but it is suspected that inflation has about reached its culminating point, and that under a prospective much freer supply in the new year this will inevitably lead to a reaction, even if attempts are made by first-hand sellers to hold the market by accumulating supplies. This policy, however, could not be adhered to for long as an excess of production over current trade would eventually make itself felt, even where financing operations of some magnitude were indulged in. There is no doubt that the full effect of the present high level of value will be amply reflected in the world's production for next year, which may easily run into about 115,000 to 120,000 bottles, towards which Spain and Italy should together contribute roughly 95,000 to 100,000 bottles, and the United States

10,000 bottles. Every effort is doubtlessly made by producers to push their operations in the United States, and also in Mexico, where a few new properties have been recently discovered and their exploitation is being taken in hand, which is said to have already given satisfactory results. The much increased needs in the United States within the last few years have certainly played a most important part in the absorption of the current supply, with total imports running upward of 25,000 bottles per annum, besides taking care of the domestic output. But even assuming that American imports are maintained at about the same heavy rate in the coming year, this would still leave about 70,000 to 75,000 bottles of Spanish and Italian mercury combined available for other consuming countries. The question of an eventual over-production is, therefore, a matter which should be closely taken into consideration. The current price is the highest seen since 1920, when mercury touched £26 10s., due to the extreme scarcity arising from the war period, and in 1923 the price collapsed to as low as £8 15s.

The Position of Tragacanth

THE activity displayed in gum tragacanth during the past few months has been a noticeable feature in the markets, especially after taking into account the heavy increase in shipments which took place in the early months of this year, and the sharp fall in value of the low and medium qualities. Now that prices are more or less stabilised, it is not quite so difficult for the consumer or merchant to visualise the position as was the case at the commencement of the year. In view of the gradual increasing demand it may prove of interest to deal in the first place with the system of collecting the gum at the primary source. From Turkey, Persia and Syria practically the whole of the production of tragacanth is gathered, Persia being far ahead the largest exporting country of the three. The collection of the gum is mainly done by the peasant farmers and herdsmen only when agricultural production is not particularly favourable. In fact, in years when labour is plentiful and general agricultural crops unfavourable, more attention is devoted to the collection of tragacanth, and its production accordingly shows an increase. Correspondingly, when general crops are good, and when there is a shortage of labour, the production generally shows a tendency to decline. Briefly, apart from climatic conditions, this labour question in relation to general crops is the main factor governing the production in the above-mentioned countries. It should be borne in mind that by the end of April in each year supplies from the East for all practical purposes cease to arrive. As the second crop shipments usually arrive about six months later, viz., October, the market in the interim has to live on the existing stocks shipped from the first crop. However, it is only fair to point out that, with the increased number of importers in recent years, we find arrivals taking place throughout the year, regardless of what the market generally knows as the arrival period. Whilst on this point, it is necessary again to lay stress on the poor condition of several arrivals in recent months. The deficiency in grading the gum at primary source still continues, and we have recently noticed several large parcels on the London market, totalling 200 and 300 packages in one pile, where the value, in consequence of the poor grading, is reduced by fully 20 per cent. The shipper in the East may feel satisfied that by mixing hoggly gum with a smooth leaf gum he is gaining in value, but the lengthy period over which these mixed parcels are available adequately illustrates the futility and short-sightedness of the shipper. The market is flooded with these mixed parcels,

which are practically unsaleable except at exceedingly low prices, and in consequence a really clean yellow Persian leaf gum is badly wanted and will realise fully £5 per cwt. premium over the mixed parcels. Probably the reason for the arrival of so many mixed parcels is due to the growth in the number of small importers of tragacanth, and the absence of definite market knowledge as to buyers' requirements in the various centres using the gum. We consider that the brokers or London agents should continue to impress on their shippers the necessity of carefully grading each parcel prior to shipment, as the gum is never re-sorted on arrival in London, the shipper alone being the loser for his inefficiency. During the past few months the demand has been very steady, and although London stocks "on paper" appear to be fairly substantial, they are now at least 3,000 packages less than they were six months ago. A glance at the following figures of the quantity of tragacanth at present warehoused in London, against the amount at the corresponding period since 1922, may be of interest:—

Year	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Packages ..	15,355	14,430	9,768	2,813	2,244	8,418

It will be observed that the present stock is well below normal, as no comparison can be made with the years 1925 and 1926, when supplies were abnormally short. The pre-war stock generally stood at over 20,000 packages. Reports to hand from the leading producing centres continue to lay stress on the poorness of the new crop, and the certainty of higher prices being wanted for the new season. Although it is still early days to venture an opinion on the prospects of the new crop, we are inclined to be very sceptical as to the accuracy of these reports in view of the contradictory news which generally filters through at this period of the year. On the other hand, one cannot see any possibility of lower prices over the next few months as the grades that are wanted on this market are still very short.

Real Rose Oil at Last

A GOOD business has been passing recently in Bulgarian rose oil, and, it is noteworthy, for high-grade quality. Insistent publicity work on the part of leading shippers and importers appears at last to be convincing consumers in this country that it is impossible to buy pure rose oil at the absurdly low quotations that have been current. While French buyers have this year been paying from 15,000 to 16,000 fr. per kilo. for pure oil (= 70s. per oz. and over) in this country consumers have been able to purchase so-called "pure" oil at, say, 50s. to 55s. per oz. The discrepancy needs no explanation. British buyers have probably had only themselves to thank for attracting to this market an article obviously "made for England." It is now generally agreed that the value of a genuine Bulgarian rose oil is nearer 75s. per oz. than 70s. In fact, we understand that a prominent merchant this year paid considerably more. The present trend of opinion in this country regarding the quality of Bulgarian rose oil is one of much interest to those concerned with the industry. The fact should not be lost sight of by the producers, however, that the present price of the oil is much too dear, and a change in consumer's views does not necessarily mean increased consumption of the pure oil. What is more likely is that manufacturers may undertake their own "blending." Bulgarian producers have been particularly noticeable recently in the chief consuming countries, and have been diligently picking up as much business as possible. This activity, coming as it does so late in the year, is taken by shrewd observers as a pointer to a sharp decline next June. Given favourable weather, and with the large plantings of recent years coming along, a decline is probable, and although long overdue, it will undoubtedly assist those who have struggled so gamely to market a genuine Bulgarian rose oil.

The late Mr. S. W. Woolley

Portfolio Letters

The portfolio of letters to which reference was made in our issue of December 3 (p. 708), contains sixty letters, besides press cuttings from "The Lancet," "The Pharmaceutical Journal," "The Script," "Stamford and Rutland News," and "John o' London." Among the letters were friendly tributes and good wishes from the following:—

Sir Richard Winfrey	Mr. William Wyatt
Sir Richard A. Robinson	Mr. F. W. Crossley-Holland
Mr. Walter Hills	Mr. John H. Robinson
Dr. G. Claridge Druce	Mr. Harold Wyatt
Dr. W. Harrison Martindale	Mr. John Humphrey
Professor Van der Wielen	Mr. Peter Boa
(The Hague)	Mr. H. Antcliffe
Mr. H. N. Linstead (Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society)	Mr. E. F. Linstead
Mr. J. Rutherford Hill	Mr. William Kirkhy
(Resident Secretary in Scotland of the Pharmaceutical Society)	Mr. Hugo Wolf
Mr. W. J. U. Woolcock	Mr. F. A. Lawman
Dr. Leonard Dobbin	Mr. A. Proctor Atkinson
Dr. S. Judd Lewis	Mr. C. Doubleday
Mr. Charles Alexander Hill	Mr. F. H. Alcock
(The British Drug Houses, Ltd.)	Mr. Arthur Mortimer
Mr. F. W. Fletcher	Mr. W. Maskew
(Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., Ltd.)	Mr. H. I. Bell
Mr. T. Edward Lescher	Mr. Sidney C. G. Tweedy
Mr. Albert F. Porter	Mr. John Smith (Dublin)
(S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.)	Mr. D. M. Watson (Dublin)
Mr. E. Pickering (Francis Newbery & Sons, Ltd.)	Mr. James Grier
W. H. Saunders (Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.)	Mr. Cyril H. Kirby
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.	Mr. A. Thain Kay
Mr. J. P. Gilmour (Editor of "The Pharmaceutical Journal")	Mr. F. Haynes
Mr. John D. Marshall	Mr. F. A. White (Paris)
Mr. Ernest J. Parry	Mr. Martin L. Daniels
	Mr. Alfred B. Britton
	Mr. C. H. Cooper
	Mr. A. E. Warden
	Mr. M. E. Swan
	Mr. Granville Shaw
	Mr. J. Hearle
	Mr. R. Cecil Owen
	Mr. C. W. Kimher
	Colleagues at 42 Cannon Street

Appreciations

From Mr. Arthur Mortimer, Barrister-at-Law, London.

It is so short a time since one said "Farewell, and all good wishes for the future" to him on his retirement from the editorial chair of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST; and now, after a few short weeks, one learns of his death. It is a shock and a sudden parting of a kind that brings one up with a jerk. The future seemed so rosy for him after the heavy duties of his very responsible position. That the occupancy of an editorial chair is a great task only to be borne by a big man none can know better than an editor. In his day he was capable of filling the position with success following a series of brilliant men. What he did for British pharmacy none can say. There he was for years with his finger on the pulse, afraid of no one, neither the recognised leaders of the craft nor the officials of Whitehall. Many a scheme has been born in his fertile brain, and the seed was sown where it could bring forth the ripe fruit in due season. Often the great ones of pharmacy would sit at his feet and get the wisdom which only one with his resources, his opportunities, his knowledge and kindness could give. His generosity was never-failing. His sense of humour added a savour to life. His influence was vast, and always was it used for the betterment of pharmacy and the good of his fellows. He had the ability to gather around him experts on every subject which THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST needed, and he encouraged them to give of their best. All who knew him and to all who came in contact with him know that we have lost a dear friend, a brilliant journalist, a true pharmacist, and a leader of men.

From Mr. John Cleworth, Manchester.

I have just learned of the death of my old and esteemed friend Mr. S. W. Woolley with the most profound regret. My mind carries me back to the days of 1906 or 1907, when we first became acquainted, I believe, principally through my love of photography. Mr. Woolley had an intuition that the particular branch which I was specialising in at that time would be of interest to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST readers; consequently, having somewhat similar views (he being a keen and expert photographer), we collaborated. I feel a great loss, and it is a real personal sorrow to think that I shall never see him again. Pharmacy is poorer by his passing, for he did his work well.

From Mr. W. Maskew, Hertford.

I am writing to express my sorrow at the passing of our mutual good friend, the late beloved Editor. It is difficult to realise so tragic a calamity, quickly following his well-earned retirement. It is thirty-five years since I first ascended the stairs which led to the Editor's room to call personally for a book prize awarded in the Students' Corner competition. I came away having received in addition sound advice and words of encouragement from Mr. Wootton. Mr. Woolley is the third successive Editor with whom I could claim friendship. Mr. Woolley always appeared to me a perfect understudy of his former chiefs. I shall, however, miss him mostly when speculating on some pharmaceutical relic. His enthusiasm as an antiquarian was infectious. His faculty for research enabled him to spin a fascinating story around some unconsidered object of apothecary lore.

From Mr. Charles Hook Cooper, Ilford.

I had the pleasure of knowing Mr. Woolley for thirty years, ever since the time he was in business in Dresden Road, and I think that what you so ably describe as his equanimity was the characteristic I most admired in him. I do not know if anyone ever saw him ruffled, but I certainly never did. And I think that it was that equableness of temper which rendered his advice so valuable to those who sought it; on more than one occasion when I have been faced with some difficulty which I could not see my way round he has shown me the best course to take, and his calm manner was sufficient in itself to disperse half the trouble. Your quotation sums up what I think we must all feel, what a pity it is that he should not have lived to enjoy those years of leisure amongst his books and pursuits which he was so fond of, and that peaceful retirement on which only a few months ago we were congratulating him.

From Mr. S. G. B. Stubbs, London.

As a journalist who, in his 'prentice days, was guided in the paths he should tread by your late Editor, Mr. S. W. Woolley, I should value the privilege of adding one to the many tributes to his memory which you are receiving. About twenty-four years ago I joined the editorial staff of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST as a junior assistant, and to the end of my journalistic career I shall continue to benefit by the critical yet kindly help and guidance the then assistant-editor gave to all who were associated with him. His example of unsparing and uncounted effort, always ready for the service of "the paper," was as stimulating as his scientific insistence on facing facts nakedly and without comforting disguise. Mr. Woolley was incapable of making any parade of his wide professional knowledge and capacities, but all who came into touch with him during the last ten years, when he occupied the editorial chair, recognised the encyclopædic nature of his mental equipment and the whole-hearted way in which he devoted it to the interests of pharmacy. During a somewhat close association with him in the after-war years, I was often struck by his readiness to respond to telephonic and personal inquiries from members of the trade on every imaginable subject, and the answer was always ready. Surely no editor of an important journal was so accessible or so ready to help his fellows. Trade journalism was to Mr. Woolley a craft, and the only consideration was whether the work was well done or not; he held no dalliance with "second-bests." A good man and a strong man is gone, and the manner of his going is a bitter grief.

Festivities

North London Reunion

THE annual reunion of the North London Pharmaceutical Association was held at Hotel Russell on November 24. The president (Mr. R. H. L. Watson) and Mrs. Watson received the guests. Over 150 were present, and a most enjoyable evening was spent in dancing, with an interval for supper. Mr. Watson, at the conclusion, thanked the members and hoped everyone would come more frequently to the business meetings. The next dance was announced for January 19, 1928.

Social Evening at Bradford

A JOLLY evening was spent on November 16 at the Parade Café, on the occasion of the first social event of the season of the Bradford Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society. There was a gathering of about sixty ladies and gentlemen. The chairman of the branch (Mr. R. A. Cross) presided. Mr. Louis Marks, a member of the branch and conductor of the Bradford Y.M.C.A. orchestra, brought along a number of instrumentalists for the evening. Vocal items were rendered by Miss White, Mr. A. T. Bailes, and Mr. W. Sutcliffe. Mr. Maurice Levi gave recitals from Dickens, and Mr. Busfield several recitals in Yorkshire dialect. Under the direction of Messrs. J. A. Cowgill and W. Sutcliffe (vice-presidents), who acted as general stewards for the evening, there was a guessing competition, the prize being won by Miss Freda Faull, and the proceeds of the entry fees were put towards the local effort on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Benevolent Fund. During the evening there was some very enjoyable community singing.

Dances

PLYMOUTH pharmacists held a whist drive, supper and dance at the Assembly Rooms on November 30. The guests were received by the president of the local Association (Mr. B. J. Woodrow) and his wife. The M.C.'s were Messrs. Lewis, Shelton, Gollop and C. U'Ren, jun.

THE employees of E. H. Butler & Son, manufacturing chemists, Humberstone Gate, Leicester, held their fourth annual dance at the Waterloo Hall on November 29, when about 100 joined in the dancing. The duties of M.C. were ably carried out by Messrs. W. H. S. Bowler and F. W. Weetman.

THE Bedfordshire Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society held a whist drive and social evening on November 24 at Luton. The following were the prize-winners:—Ladies: (1) Miss Parrott, Bedford; (2) Miss Headley, Luton. Gentlemen: (1) Mr. Ronchette, Ampthill; (2) Mr. D. Newton, Bedford. Mrs. Morgan, wife of the president, presented the prizes. After light refreshments, the evening was devoted to dancing and community singing. Recitations and impersonations from Dickens were given by Mr. Austin, Luton. The duties of pianist were carried out by Mr. Garner, Bedford. Mr. R. W. Noble, Bedford, acted as M.C.

Cardiff Pharmacists' Dinner

THE twenty-third annual dinner of the Cardiff Pharmacists' Association was held on November 30, the president (Mr. G. Edwards) in the chair. The president was supported by the Lord Mayor of Cardiff (Alderman A. J. Howell), Mr. Charles Coles (Principal of the Cardiff Technical College), Messrs. G. A. Mallinson (secretary of the Retail Pharmacists' Union), Francis D. Phillips (Haverfordwest), Thomas Lewis (head of the pharmacy department, Welsh College of Pharmacy), and others. The president proposed the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society," to which Mr. T. Lewis responded, appealing for closer co-operation with the Society. The toast of "The Retail Pharmacists' Union," proposed by Mr. S. W. Hague, was responded to by Mr. G. A. Mallinson, who explained the position of pharmacists under the new agreement with the Ministry of Health. Mr. James Murray proposed "The City and Trade of Cardiff," to which the Lord Mayor responded. Other toasts included "The Ladies and Visitors," proposed by Mr. A. J. Harris and responded

to by Messrs. Francis Phillips and W. Rhys Jones (Boots, Ltd.), and "The Cardiff Pharmacists' Association," proposed by Mr. Coles, and replied to by the vice-president (Mr. J. D. Jenkins). During the dinner musical items were rendered by Miss C. M. Thomas, Mr. P. Williams, and Mr. A. Roberts. The arrangements were in the capable hands of the secretary (Mr. W. C. S. Thomas).

West Kent Pharmacists' Dinner

THE eighth annual dinner of the West Kent Pharmacists' Association was held on November 23, and was attended by 108 members and guests. The chairman, Mr. Wallace Pring, president of the Association, was supported by Messrs. Francis, Bone, Dalby, Pinchen, Philip, Price, Cuthbert, Jutton, Snow, Leather, Ormiston, Shillcock, Stoyale, and other members. Mr. Francis was an efficient toastmaster. The guests included Mr. Herbert Skinner (president of the Pharmaceutical Society), Mr. Humphrey, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. French, and Lieutenant-Colonel Dr. J. Horatio Yolland, C.B.E. Mr. H. St. D. Francis, a past-president of the Association, proposed the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society." Mr. Skinner, in replying, asked "What was expected of the Society?" and added that the future of pharmacy depended upon the individual doing his job well and to the best of his ability. The Council might be depended upon to back up individual effort. Mr. French gave the toast of "The Medical Profession." Dr. Yolland (who during the war had been head of the V.A.D. movement in Kent), in reply, referred to the present-day harmony between chemists and medical men. He often availed himself of the chemist's help in respect of new remedies, and considered this co-operation invaluable. Councillor Allan Bone (a past-president of the Association) proposed "The Chairman." Mr. Pring, responding, made a sympathetic reference to Mr. R. C. Davenport, whose illness prevented his being present. The chairman then touched upon pharmacy in relation to N.H.I. Mr. Ormiston proposed "The Visitors," and the toast was replied to by Mr. Hart. An attractive musical programme was greatly appreciated.

Manchester Smoking Concert

A SMOKING concert and entertainment under the auspices of the Manchester, Salford and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held at the Grosvenor Hotel on November 23. The chairman of the Branch (Mr. William Kirkby) presided, and was supported by Mr. E. H. Simmons, Mr. J. Collins (president of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association), Mr. A. J. Pidd and Mr. T. Miller. The attendance for a function of this kind was remarkably good, over 130 being present, although the weather was most discouraging. The chairman pointed out the necessity for the holding of the function, and hoped that it would result in a material addition to the usual contribution from Manchester and district. During an interval in the programme Mr. E. H. Simmons, member of Council, was called upon by the chairman to make an appeal for the Benevolent Fund. Mr. Simmons said he must tell them how important it was that they should realise their responsibilities to their own benevolent fund. He did not wish to labour the reasons for doing so, but he was sure that they were all of one mind as to the aims of the fund. Over £2,000 per annum was distributed, and £150,000 had been disbursed since the inception of the fund. At the present time they were overspent by no less than £600. Every penny they contributed to the fund was devoted to the needs of those who were compelled to seek the aid of benevolence. Mr. A. J. Pidd (treasurer) read out a list of the amounts promised, over £50 being guaranteed before the concert commenced. A collection was taken, the final amount realising £315. A very enjoyable musical programme was provided by the Premier Glee Singers, Mr. Ken MacKay, Mr. Nield, Mr. Bairstow and Mr. Graham Adams, the three last-named of whom are pharmacists. A cordial vote of thanks to the artists was passed. Mr. Simmons announced that James Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd., had given £100 to the effort initiated by Messrs. Wander, of which they had read in the trade Press.

Brighton and Hove Association's Dinner

THE annual dinner of the Brighton and Hove Association of Pharmacy was held at the Royal Pavilion on December 6, Mr. F. W. Burgess (President) in the chair. Proposing the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain," the chairman claimed that there was no body of pharmacists more loyal to it than was their Association. Mr. L. Moreton Parry (vice-president), replying, referred to his visit to the recent Conference. On that occasion he saw splendid organisation, kindness and hard work. Mr. Parry made reference to Sir William Glyn-Jones, and went on to speak of the belief of some, nowadays, that the taking of medicine was to be superseded by new means of treating disease. One of Sir William Glyn-Jones' latest remarks was that they, as chemists, were face to face with the fight of their lives; and he indicated that they must be prepared to face difficulties. Mr. Plowright, giving the toast of "The Ladies and the Visitors," took the opportunity, as chairman of the Local Executive of the Conference, to thank the ladies' committee which gave valuable help on that occasion. Councillor Major responded. Mr. D. Lloyd Howard also replied, remarking that that evening was a very delightful sequel to the wonderful times they had at the June conference. Mr. Franklin then made a presentation to the chairman, on behalf of the Executive, in recognition of his services as secretary of the Conference. The gift was a grandfather clock. A further presentation was that of a mahogany table to Mr. Plowright (chairman of the Executive). Mr. Plowright, he said, had done a very great deal for pharmacy, not only in Brighton, but in Sussex, and he had been three times president of the Brighton Association. As chairman of the ladies' committee during the conference week, Mrs. Plowright ingratiated herself in the affections of all. Mr. H. R. Gwátkin (treasurer of the Executive) received a pair of gold cuff links, and Mr. F. J. Flatman a silver sandwich dish. After the dinner a whist drive was held, and there was dancing. The whist drive prize-winners were:—Ladies (1), Mrs. Skyrme; (2), Miss Savage. Gentlemen—(1), Mr. Winchester (93 in 12 hands); (2), Mr. Flatman; half-time, Miss Over; hidden number, Mrs. Flatman.

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants' and Apprentices' Association

THE Jubilee of the Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants' and Apprentices' Association was celebrated by a dinner and dance in Crawford's Rooms, Princes Street, Edinburgh, on November 30, Mr. James W. Laing, F.C.S. (president) in the chair. Dr. Joseph Tait, Mr. J. J. Blackie, Mr. Henry Stout, Miss Isabella A. Purdie (secretary), and Miss M. McCa. Smith (vice-president) acted as croupiers. There was a large and distinguished company, including upwards of twenty former presidents of the association. The chairman was supported by Mr. Herbert Skinner, Ph.C., president of Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and Mr. Harvey P. Arthur, chairman of the Executive of the North British Branch. Apologies were intimated from Dr. J. Laidlaw Ewing, Dr. John Cumming, Mr. W. L. Beaumont, Mr. George P. Forrester, F.C.S. (editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST), Mr. W. P. Want (editor of "The British and Colonial Pharmacist"), Mr. James Jack and others. Mr. David Harley, in proposing the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society and the North British Branch," said that the long life and honourable record of the Association was itself a high compliment to the Pharmaceutical Society, for the former might be said to be supplementary to the latter. They desired gratefully to acknowledge the happy intercourse and kindly help the Society had bestowed upon their Association. He thought the benefit had been mutual, because the Association had furnished a training school for many men and women who had taken a high place in pharmacy, and had done good work for the Society. They were proud to remember among their past members their two Scottish representatives on the Council, Messrs. Guthrie and Jack. They welcomed with real pleasure their chief and honoured guest, Mr. Herbert Skinner, the president of the Pharmaceutical Society, and highly appreciated his coming North to honour them with his presence on this

auspicious and historic occasion. They congratulated him on being called to his high office at a very live time in the existence of the Society. They were proud of him as a practical pharmacist, and trusted that his work on their behalf would be crowned with success. They desired to assure him they followed with keen interest his manifold activities, and in all schemes and efforts for the advancement of pharmacy, and the betterment of their craft, he could rest assured of the loyal support of the men and women of Scotland. They were proud to have with them Mr. Harvey P. Arthur, the chairman of the North British Branch Executive. Mr. Skinner, replying, said that as president of the Society he frankly confessed he expected a great deal from Scotland, and he had never been disappointed. The Council was very proud of their two representatives, Messrs. Guthrie and Jack, and they highly appreciated the help given by the resident secretary, Mr. Hill, whose knowledge of the Society made him a kind of walking encyclopædia. He esteemed it a great honour to come among them as the official representative of the Society. As to the North British Executive and the Council, they both did occasionally talk plain and straight, but they deeply respected each other. The Council appreciated what the North British Executive had done and would do in the future. They knew that if ever the situation became difficult they could turn to Scotland with confidence. Mr. Arthur, chairman of the Executive, who also replied, said that Scotland was a distinct entity, and in many ways required special administrative treatment. He would like to throw out the suggestion that the Council might consider the provision of a local habitation for branches which could be the nucleus of pharmaceutical life in each centre. Mr. Skinner, proposing the toast of "The Association," said its record must be almost unique in the history of pharmacy. He found there the names of Peter MacEwan, Rutherford Hill, Peter Boa, George Coull, and many others. They seemed somehow to have discovered the secret of perpetual youth. To carry on for the whole period of fifty years turning out men fully conscious of the position they held in the Society and in the community was a piece of work of which they might well boast and feel proud. One feature of their history had struck him—he referred to their wonderfully successful botanical excursions. The science of botany seemed, by the results, to be one of the bugbears of their professional examinations, and he thought their success in this feature of their activities had the effect of removing this stigma from which they suffered in the South. Once in touch with nature, they began to understand that for each the business of life was the development of their own personality. Mr. Laing, replying, said he would like to mention one of the most outstanding aspects of their activities—the prize scheme. Since the very beginning it was largely a record of the generosity of the members of the Association itself. On behalf of the Association, he desired most cordially to thank the president of the Pharmaceutical Society for the honour he had done them in proposing this toast and for his most encouraging and stimulating words. Mr. J. Rutherford Hill, in proposing the toast of "The Guests," coupled with it the name of Mr. J. P. Gilmour, editor of "The Pharmaceutical Journal." Mr. Gilmour was almost like one of themselves. While a pharmacist in the West they knew of his high record in pharmaceutical organisation in connection with the City of Glasgow. They all knew the admirable manner in which he conducted the very difficult position of editor of the Society's official journal, through which he held aloft the pharmaceutical banner in a manner which they all highly appreciated and admired. Mr. Gilmour, responding, said it was a favourite saying of R. L. Stevenson that "this is a night of stars for me." This was a night of stars in another sense. They had been fortunate in having stars of different magnitude, of different degrees of colour, which shed their light upon them. He was delighted to find that some of these stars were still shining brightly that night, and he hoped they would long continue to illuminate their association and the world of pharmacy. The proceedings were pleasantly diversified by songs. A cordial vote of thanks was awarded to the artists, to the croupiers and to the chairman, and the dance continued till 2 a.m.

Corner for Students

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

Communications should be addressed "Corner for Students, 'The Chemist & Druggist,' 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4."

Report on the November Analytical Exercise

THE powder distributed to students on November 8 contained six parts by weight of potassium chloride, three parts of potassium nitrate, and one part of potassium chlorate. The calculated composition of such a mixture is:—

K	...	...	...	...	46.3
Cl	...	...	...	...	28.5
NO ₃	...	...	...	...	18.4
ClO ₃	...	...	...	...	6.8
					100.0

There were also present, as impurities, traces of magnesium and of the sulphuric acid radical, which were contained in the commercial potassium nitrate used in preparing the mixture.

Samples of the powder were distributed to eighty-three students and sixty-three reports were sent in for examination. Potassium was recognised as a constituent in every case, and chloride was overlooked in a single instance only, but ten students failed to detect the nitrate and twenty-four the chlorate. As regards the traces, magnesium was missed by twenty-five students and the sulphuric acid radical by forty-nine. All the salts composing the mixture were free from water of crystallisation, but traces of hygroscopic moisture were present.

This mixture provided primarily an exercise on acidic radicals, and was of a comparatively simple character. It was easily soluble in cold water, and, with the exception of a very faint reaction for magnesium, group reagents did not produce any precipitates during the systematic testing for metallic radicals. The usual preliminary tests employed by most correspondents supplied considerable information as to possible constituents, and indicated which particular tests for acidic radicals it was important to apply with special care. In these circumstances, it is not surprising that many students have attained high marks, although it cannot be said that any report was so free from slight imperfections as to be entitled to reach the full 100 per cent.

The deflagration which occurred when the powder was heated on charcoal was frequently passed by unobserved or was at least unreported. After the presence of a chloride had been detected, proof of the absence of a bromide, even in traces, should have been sought for by a sufficiently delicate test. The mere fact that the precipitate produced in presence of nitric acid by silver nitrate dissolved readily in ammonia solution did not prove bromide to be entirely absent, because, although silver bromide is somewhat less readily dissolved by ammonia than silver chloride, the bromide, especially when freshly precipitated, is quite distinctly soluble in that reagent, and, when its quantity is small, it may dissolve almost instantly. Students should examine this matter practically, employing either a very dilute solution of a bromide or a solution of a chloride to which a few drops of a solution of a bromide have been added. The absence of a bromide from the present exercise was really established by an extremely small proportion of students.

Detection of the traces of magnesium and of the sulphuric acid radical necessitated close and careful observation. The reactions for both were faint, and were only recognisable after the reacting solutions had been allowed to stand for some minutes. These facts no doubt explain why there were so many failures in the detection of both. No confirmation of the presence of lithium or of an ammonium compound—both reported in several instances—could be obtained in tests applied to considerable quantities of the mixture. The confirmatory test for chlorate in the known presence of chloride was seldom applied in a manner to carry conviction. After the chloride had been removed, as silver chloride, by the addition of silver nitrate in excess to a solution of

the powder acidified with dilute nitric acid, most students added sodium sulphite to reduce any chlorate to chloride, and, with or without having added more silver nitrate, concluded from the further formation of a precipitate (assumed to consist of silver chloride) that a chlorate had been present originally. But in no instance was mention made that precautions had been taken to ensure that the precipitate did not consist solely of silver sulphite. Although silver sulphite is dissolved by nitric acid and its precipitation prevented by the presence of this acid in sufficient concentration, the proportion of acid required to ensure non-precipitation is considerable. Any precipitates obtained should have been submitted to the action of moderately concentrated nitric acid before it could with safety have been accepted that they really consisted of silver chloride.

Students are particularly advised to experiment for themselves concerning the unreliable nature of the test which many of them applied with a view to confirming the presence of a nitrate. An aqueous solution of potassium iodide, when mixed with dilute sulphuric or hydrochloric acid and starch paste and then submitted for a few minutes to the action of zinc, will yield the blue coloration due to the action of iodine upon starch, whether a nitrate is present or not.

PRIZES

The first prize for the best analysis has been awarded to:—

C. A. NAYLOR, The Dingle, Mellor Road, Marple Bridge, Derbyshire.

The second prize has been awarded to:—

HILDA BATTERSBY, Maisley, Stanley Road, Pendleton, Salford.

First Prize.—Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding fifteen shillings may be taken as a first prize.

Second Prize.—Any scientific book which is sold for about seven shillings and sixpence may be taken as a second prize.

The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher, naming the book or books they select.

MARKS AWARDED FOR ANALYSES

C. A. Naylor	(1st	Chosen	...	...	80
Prize)	...	Neon	...	...	79
H. Battersby	(2nd	A. L. F.	...	...	76
Prize)	...	P. M. C.	...	...	75
Mancunian	...	Ion	...	...	75
Radio	...	Scotia	...	...	75
Chew	...	Inver	...	...	72
Canol Dré	...	Mac	...	...	72
Non-Nomen	...	Microbe	...	...	72
D.R.G.M.	...	Ursuline	...	...	72
Dulce	...	Nonne	...	...	71
Fairbank	...	Apprentice	...	...	70
Magnum Opus	...	M. O. B.	...	...	70
Nimbo	...	S. S. S.	...	...	70
Orphean	...	L. S. D.	...	...	69
Prospero	...	Tiny	...	...	69
Sagitta	...	Cymro anarferol	...	...	68
Spirogyra	...	Equivalency	...	...	68
W. P. J.	...	The Raven	...	...	68
E. Gillett	...	D. J.	...	...	67
East Coast	...	Laxey	...	...	67
Nemo	...	Salt	...	...	67
Temk	...	Altran	...	...	66
Spes	...	Kiwi	...	...	66
Brincol	...	Ajax	...	...	64
Bryophyta	...	Statim	...	...	63
Kopp	...	J. P. A. F.	...	...	62
Umbrellas	...	Dyer	...	...	51
Cuthbert	...	Yttrium	...	...	51
Cymose	...	F. G. Howell	...	...	49
H.S.	...	Nick	...	...	49
Kismet	...				

**Two reports were received which did not bear the names of the competitors. If the writers send in their names, the papers will be read, and the results can still be included in the tournament list.

(To be continued.)

Insurance Act Dispensing

Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts.

ENGLAND AND WALES

Local Reports

Liverpool.—It was reported at a recent meeting of the Insurance Committee that the continued rise in the cost of prescriptions is a matter of concern, particularly in view of the fact that the amount available for this purpose is limited.

Northampton.—At a recent meeting of the Borough Insurance Committee it was asked why the chemists had not been paid their August accounts, and the clerk replied that he had received instructions from the Ministry of Health not to pay them yet. It was decided to issue a memorandum to practitioners which would indicate the steadily increasing cost of drugs and appliances supplied to insured persons, the principal reasons for the increase, and some suggestions whereby practitioners might, without in any way imperilling the efficiency of the treatment, affect economies in prescribing.

Protest Meeting in Wales

At the Library Assembly Rooms, Llandudno, on November 23, an open meeting of the pharmacists of Carnarvonshire was held to discuss the position concerning the reduction of fees for panel dispensing. There was a large and representative gathering.

Mr. W. G. ROBERTS (Carnarvon), who was unanimously elected to the chair, opened the meeting by remarking that he was pleased to see such a good attendance.

Mr. W. A. ROBERTS (Llandudno) said that he, too, was delighted to see so many brother chemists there that afternoon; he had had several communications asking him to convene a meeting at the earliest opportunity to discuss the question of fees for N.H.I. dispensing, and the meeting would have been held earlier, but it had been a big task to get out all the necessary notices.

Mr. L. G. WOOD (Deganwy) said that some twenty years or so ago the N.H.I. scheme was foisted upon the public, either with a genuine spirit of improvement in the health of the nation or as a political party stunt. Whichever it was, it was a fact that the nation had not been consulted as to whether they would have it. It was launched as a bombshell and the machinery put into action before anyone had had time thoroughly to consider the matter. There was trouble with the medical profession, and they flatly refused to have anything to do with the matter unless they were well paid, and they got well paid. The chemists were not in so fortunate a position. Everyone present knew how badly the question was handled by those responsible, and they took the word of the officials that if they did not take what they could get they would lose the dispensing. This would never have happened had the chemists been as united for the common good as the doctors were. It was the deplorable want of unity that made them have to accept a 'bus driver's fee for skilled labour. For nearly twenty years the chemists of this country had lawfully fulfilled their duties and carried out their obligations in the hope that some recognition of their long and faithful service to the public would be forthcoming. Although the period of the war had been most trying, and the cost of living had gone up tremendously, not a single halfpenny more had been offered or even asked for by those who were supposed to look after our interests at headquarters, and now what was the position? The doctors had an increase which he thought was shameful, and chemists were asked to bear the burden of putting solvent a bankrupt drug fund. Chemists forgot that they, as members of the Pharmaceutical Society, were really the ruling power. They forgot that they were the R.P.U., and if they paid their subscriptions they ought to call the tune. He asked them to protest most determinedly against the treat-

ment which had been meted out to them, and felt that every association would join in that protest throughout England and Wales. (Loud applause.)

Mr. J. L. NEAL (Conway) said he would like to ask what had been done with the money, and what chance they had of getting their own back. Should they resign in a body from the panel? Could not something be done to feel the pulse of the chemists throughout the country? He felt very dissatisfied with the general conduct of the headquarters' officials.

Mr. BOWAN (Bangor) said he calculated that, taking a basis of 400 scripts, and allowing an average of ten minutes each, it worked out at 1s. 10½d. an hour when overhead charges had been deducted. He did not consider this a good salary.

Mr. H. GIBSON (Llandudno) said he quite agreed with the remark made, but it was difficult to get a united front, and consequently they were always at a disadvantage.

Mr. BRYAN (Penmaenmawr) remarked that it was no use beating about the bush. They had been badly sold through the bad bargaining of the Pharmaceutical Society and the R.P.U. on the first count, and they had been sold again now. He would rather the fund was administered by the Government than the R.P.U. How long were respectable and educated men going to be hoodwinked by a set of officials who, every time they came into contact with the Government, came with their tails between their legs, and said "We have done very well for you: your fees will be reduced, and in a year or two they may be reduced more, but you must not grumble, you know"!

Mr. A. BLADES (Llandudno) said he was quite agreed on every point which had been raised, but the question was how to find the remedy. If the chemists had all united, there would be no difficulty. What about a mass meeting in the near future?

Mr. MORRIS expressed the view that perhaps things would not be so bad if they went on for twelve months and tried the R.P.U. scheme. He quite endorsed what had been said, but ought not the scheme to have a fair trial?

Mr. L. G. WOOD said that they were already suffering from trials, and what was required was to stop the trouble at once. (Hear, hear.) The Government had always put on those who had done their duty loyally. It was high time a firm stand was made.

Several more of those present made protests. The CHAIRMAN then said that it had been an excellent meeting and very enthusiastic. He felt that it would be the forerunner of many much larger ones. He called upon Mr. W. A. Roberts to sum up.

Mr. W. A. ROBERTS remarked that he was very pleased he had called this meeting. Wales could pay the fees and drug account in full. The depletion is the result of overspending on the English side. They could sever themselves from England. The idea had been put forth before, and all the Insurance societies in Wales were in favour of it; but it would take time, and the first attempt might not be successful.

Mr. BRYAN said he would move that steps be taken to secede from England under the N.H.I. scheme and work under the Welsh Board of Health. This was seconded, and after a lively discussion was carried unanimously. It was then carried unanimously that the following resolution be sent at once through Mr. W. A. Roberts to the Ministry of Health, the R.P.U., and the Carnarvonshire Insurance Committee:—

That the members of the panel pharmacists residing in the Northern Section of the Carnarvonshire area at a meeting on November 23, 1927, viewing with alarm the practice of overspending of the drug fund existing in a large number of towns in England, is strongly of opinion that power should be granted to Wales to administer the National Health Insurance Acts for Wales and Monmouthshire, thereby insuring, amongst other desirable reforms, the payment in full of all chemists' accounts on the basis of the present drug tariff.

A letter on window dressing for Christmas sent by the secretary of the R.P.U. was received, and it was carried without dissent "that the letter do lie on the table." Hearty votes of thanks to Mr. W. G. Roberts and Mr. W. A. Roberts were carried amid loud applause.

Malayan Varnish Resins

A LECTURE on "Malayan Varnish Resins" was given before the Royal Society of Arts, London, on November 23, by Mr. T. Hedley Barry. Lantern slides were shown illustrating the methods of collection and preparation of the resins for the market. The lecturer, in commencing, said that the aim of the Forestry Department in Malaya was to interest themselves in efforts to supply a pure grade damar resin of definite botanical origin. The production of damar in Malaya had several factors to contend with, such as the production of tin, rubber, and also lately palm oil, and the difficulties in production were further augmented by the distribution of the forests in Malaya and the question of labour. The first question of conservation of timber was mooted in 1860, and owing to the serious inroads which were being made on the forests, a forest department was founded in 1884, which looks after 5,400 square miles. In order to be self-supporting 25 per cent. of this area must be productive forest land; at the present only 19 per cent. is so utilised. The number of acres of productive forest land has increased from 1,000,000 acres in 1905 to 3,000,000 in 1925, and land not forest land should be otherwise utilised so as not to upset the forestry work. Rubber production interferes seriously with the minor and major products of the forests as in transport rubber may be carried a distance of ten miles for the addition of only one per cent. of its value, whereas with timber the increase for transport is at least ten per cent. Tapping for damar cannot be carried out until the tree is at least twenty years old. The chief islands which produce varnish resins, said the lecturer, are Celebes, copals; Borneo, copals; Java, Batavian damar; Philippine Islands, Manila copal; Malaya, damars. In Malaya the work is chiefly carried on in the State of Negri Sembilan. In all the Malay States conditions of production vary, and until recently all the damar exported came through the Chinese, and as a result suffered much sophistication. The Forestry Department took over the work of damar production in 1922 and studied the question of botanical origin and the best way to obtain the resin.

TAPPING THE TREES

The instrument for cutting the holes consists of a flexible wooden shaft three feet in length provided with a convenient grip carrying a metal head held in a wicker socket, which permits the head to be turned and the cutting edge used vertically, parallel with the shaft, or horizontally at right-angles. The cutting edge of the blade is about two inches long. The tap holes are made the full height of the tree, about two feet apart, and are usually two inches square, no one hole being situated directly under one above. The great trouble is that the whole length of the tree must be tapped. The tap holes are thus at about every four square feet; resin exudes round the edges, and is collected by hand. Care is taken to cut through only the bark and not the cambium, as cutting into the cambium does not improve the resin flow, but only damages the tree. Resin exudes from the edges of the cut, and the origin appears to be the site between the bark and cambium. It is curious to note that in Sierra Leone, copal trees are cut into the cambium. The Sakai tribe is the principal one engaged in the work of damar collection. A tree is kept in active production for nearly three years, and so carefully is the tapping done that, while the quality and quantity of resin are satisfactory, the tree can subsequently be felled for timber. The trees are numbered by the Forestry Department, and all tappers are licensed and are responsible to a head-tapper. The first stage in tapping consists in the insertion of pegs of bamboo, about nine inches long, flat-shaped like a knife blade, of width varying from an inch to an inch and a half, and provided with a head similar to a horse-shoe nail. Care is taken not to drive in the pegs too deeply, and the pegs are inserted vertically up the whole length of the tree, and lengths of bamboo are fastened thereto by rattan. This bamboo rail is to aid the native who taps the tree, the tapper being held to the tree by means of circles of rattan. A tapper, having "tapped" the whole length of a tree, usually descends by another. After the resin

has been collected it is graded. This process consists in washing it along a trough with water, the base of the trough being a series of sieves, through which the resin falls into water tanks placed beneath. Size is not the important factor in resin grading, colour being infinitely more important, and at the present time it is graded into three colours, pale, amber and yellow. The average size of pieces is $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. This is the average of samples of damar senggi, mata kuching and penak. D. penak is found as a coarse dust, but gum merchants usually have little to do with powder forms owing to liability to adulteration and to atmospheric change.

SEPARATING THE DAMARS

Previously the resin was a mixture of resins from different parts, but now each variety is kept separate, and the two chief species are damar penak and damar senggi. Damar penak is most important as regards quantity. When dissolved in coal-tar naphtha with the aid of heat, it gives a cloudy solution, but in the cold the process, although slower, is more satisfactory from the point of view of the finished solution, which is quite clear. The method of preparation of damar varnishes is of importance, and should be carefully gone into, therefore, before the sample is condemned from the point of not yielding a clear solution. Some damars give cloudy solutions from whatever source. Mata kuching damar gives paler and more stable solutions than any other variety. Damar penak does not yield products quite so good as Batavian damar, but, if made properly, gives good solutions. The Forestry Department have at present 26,000 trees under tapping, but are not getting the full output, as fully one-third of the trees (nearer 10,000) are only tapped up to a height of eight feet, owing to the difficulty of getting tappers to ascend higher. The present output is 100 tons annually, the

future figure is estimated at 1,000 tons, and as the industry expands the more flourishing will it become. The Forestry Department, in order to stimulate collection, raised the wages of the tappers, but the experiment proved a failure, as the native, finding he could earn the same amount by working less, promptly did so. Chinese labour was tried, but the coolies demanded ten dollars down, and, when sent up country to the reservations, immediately disappeared. The Department aims at the training of natives in order to make them expert tappers, but the majority of them prefer working in the tin mines or in the rubber plantations, two factors which influence damar production owing to the ease with which tin and rubber can be produced compared with damar. Sumatra natives have also been imported to make up the shortage of labour. The foregoing refers chiefly to the production of damar penak. Other varieties which were exhibited and described by the lecturer were mata kuching, or cat's eye damar. This is given by trees of the *Hopea* family, *H. mecrantha*, *H. labrosa*, *H. intermedia*. Most of this resin is produced by the tree naturally, but systematic tapping is now being carried out. Damar batu is a member of a very distinct series. Damar kepong or stone damar is of interest only to a few English merchants, and its use is unknown. Inquiries have been made to the Forestry Department for large quantities, but the supply is uncertain. Damar daging resembles pieces of flesh. Damar serayd seems to be a hybrid between a damar and a copal. It does not dissolve in coal-tar naphtha and is not so dark as might be expected. Damar sengar and damar hitam resemble each other very closely, but damar hitam is distinguished by the fine white dust with which it is covered, while damar sengai has no dust on its surface. Black damar is obtained from various species of *Canarium*, probably *C. striptum*, and is used by the natives for caulking their boats. It finds a similar application in this country. Damar sengai is more aromatic and softer than damar hitam, but usually these resins are used together in the mixture in which they come on the market, though their use separately ought to be considered. It is interesting to note that *Alathus alba*, a tree in the Philippine Islands which gives manila copal, was thought to grow also in Malaya, and there were visions of manila copal being produced. The exudation of the tree does not harden in the same way as manila copal, but when distilled gives a product similar.

Trade Report

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling, packing, etc. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities.

42 Cannon Street, E.C.4, December 8

IN the group of pharmaceutical chemicals business continues fairly satisfactory, but with no diminution in competition, particularly in phenacetin, phenazone, hexamine, etc. Quinine ethyl carbonate, resorcin and potassium permanganate have now settled down at the reduced level. Dutch milk-sugar is cheaper, and pure caffeine has further eased; calcium lactate tends to harden and potash hydroxide is dearer. Among the industrial chemicals spot business is not good, but inquiry for next year's contract account continues satisfactory. Arsenic is slightly easier. Formic acid is cheaper with cutting severe. Lead products, such as red and white lead, are dearer to import. Pyridine is easier among the coal-tar products, and creosote oil is a bright feature. Among the essential oils business now shows signs of the end of the year feeling. Lemon to arrive is much higher. Japanese white camphor is easier and cananga for distant shipment is lower. Cassia is very steady owing to arrivals containing alcohol being the subject of arbitration. American peppermint is quiet but steady, while Japanese dementholised is much firmer. Palmarosa and gingergrass are also firmer. In the group of fixed oils most items have been dull all the week, and in some instances are lower. These include acid oils, cotton, palm and linseed oils. Hankow wood is firmer and turpentine has excited more interest at fluctuating prices which are higher on balance. Roumanian and American paraffin oils are lower. Crude drugs are practically unchanged, with little show of interest. At the annual auction of castorum prices advanced irregularly, in some cases by 12 per cent. for the lower grades. Liquorice juice is tending higher. Saffron to come forward is cheaper. Rumours are current that the German glycerin combine is again complete, so that the low prices quoted from that quarter by recent outsiders may be withdrawn.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Castor oil (English)	Gingergrass oil	Arsenic	Acid oils
Castorum	Menthol	Camphor oil	Cananga oil
Lemon oil	(forward)	(Jp.)	(c.i.f.)
(to arrive)	Palmarosa oil	Caffeine (pure)	Cod-liver oil
Methyl	Peppermint oil	Cotton oils	Formic acid
sulphonal	(Jp. dementh)	Linseed oil	Hydrobromic
Pot. hydroxide	Wood oil	Menthol (spot)	Kerosene
Red lead	(Hankow)	Pyridine	(Roumanian and Amer.)
Rubber		Wax, carnauba	Milk-sugar
Shellac			Palm oil
Turpentine			Saffron
White lead			

Crude Drugs, etc.

AGAR AGAR is quiet. Kobe No. 1 is 3s. 4½d. on the spot, and January-March shipment is quoted at 3s. 0½d. per lb. c.i.f., and Yokohama No. 1 for January-March shipment at 2s. 9d. c.i.f.

ALOES.—Fair livery Curacao is quoted at from 72s. 6d. to 75s. per cwt. on the spot.

ANTIMONY is still very quiet but Chinese regulus is a little steadier, being worth at least £47 10s. on the spot, while it is reported that even more money has been secured for small lots. Terms for shipments are called about £41 10s. c.i.f. English high-grade refined stands at £64 10s. to £65.

CADMIUM.—The demand is not very active, but Australian agents find a fairly adequate outlet on the basis of 1s. 11d. to 2s. per lb. American is nominal at 2s. per lb. upwards.

CARAWAY SEED.—Dutch for prompt shipment is unchanged at 38s. per cwt. c.i.f.

CASTORUM.—The annual sale of the Hudson's Bay Co. was held on December 7, when 1,604 lb. was offered, against 1,830 lb. in 1926 and 1,488 lb. in 1925. The quality of the consignment was fairly good, on the whole, but several lots of the higher grades were noticeably damp, due, no doubt, to the fact that on account of the late arrival of the castorum this season, no time had been allowed for the usual drying period. Practically the whole of the offerings found ready buyers, and competition for supplies was much keener than anticipated. The only parcels "bought in" were firsts, but we learn that several lots were sold after the sale around 50s. per lb. The demand from the home trade was negligible, whilst Germany and France were the principal buyers. A fair amount was also bought by dealers, whose stocks during recent months have been depleted. Prices were unchanged for firsts; seconds were sold up to 46s. per lb., the highest last year being 40s.; thirds realised up to 34s., against 33s. last year; pickings up to 26s., against 25s. last year. In view of the fact that during the past few months most of the second-hand lots have been cleared, it is fully expected that values will be maintained, as no further supplies are expected for another year. Below will be found particulars of the quantity offered and prices realised in comparison with 1926:—

	Quality	Offered and sold	Price, 1926	Price, 1927
YF ..	Firsts	lb. 38	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
	Seconds	55 0	—	—
	Thirds	78	40 0	40 0—46 0
	Pickings	93	30 0—33 0	30 0
	Cuttings	50	24 0	25 0
	Waste	126	—	19 0—20 0
MR ..	Thirds	76	—	—
	Pickings	38	s. d.	s. d.
NW	Firsts	30 0	33 0	—
	Seconds	28	24 0	26 0
	Thirds	125	s. d.	s. d. s. d.
	Pickings	139	40 0	41 0—46 0
	Cuttings	252	30 0	33 0—34 0
	Waste	126	24 0	26 0
Canada	Firsts	36	—	20 0
	Seconds	35	—	5 0
	Thirds	49	s. d.	s. d.
	Pickings	45	—	—
EB ..	Firsts	47	30 0	38 0
	Seconds	87	—	31 0
	Thirds	48	25 0	24 0
	Pickings	48	25 0	24 0
LS ..	Firsts	36	s. d.	s. d.
	Seconds	37	39 0	39 0
	Pickings	36	30 0	29 0
LS ..	Firsts	26	24 0	24 0
	Seconds	26	—	—

Of the Oregon castorum, 762 lb. was catalogued, against 668 lb. last year, the quality of which was about equal to that of last year and fairly dry. A few lots only were sold, the bulk being withdrawn on account of the higher limits wanted by the shippers. Seconds sold at 35s., thirds 25s., pickings 17s. to 18s. per lb.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar continue quiet, spot offering at 7½d. per lb. To arrive, January-March shipment is quoted at 6½d. per lb. c.i.f., and February-April shipment at 7d. c.i.f. The landings in London during the week ending December 3 were 100, and the deliveries 334, leaving a stock of 9,732, against 7,899 in 1926, and 11,650 bales in 1925. From January 1 to December 3 the landings were 16,785, against 10,975 in 1926, and the deliveries 14,754, against 17,276 in 1926.

COCOA BUTTER.—Prime English C.F.R. is quoted at 1s. 10d. per lb., and other makes at 1s. 9½d. per lb., in not less than one-ton lots.

COD-LIVER OIL.—In consequence of the approaching end of the year and stocktaking operations business is hand-to-mouth, largely consisting of spot orders. The forward position is quiet, agents offering finest Norwegian non-freezing steam refined oil at from 155s. to 159s. per barrel c.i.f.

EPHEDRA.—The "Kashima Maru" has brought 21 bags ma huang to London from Hongkong for account of manufacturers. The spot value is about 90s. per cwt.

ERGOT.—Spanish is unchanged, offering to arrive at 5s. 9d. per lb. c.i.f.

GLYCERIN.—The rumour is current that the German combination of makers is again complete and the possibility is that prices may advance.

LIQUORICE JUICE continues firm owing to the scarcity of good quality root, the price of genuine block averaging fully 70s. per cwt.

MAGNESIUM.—The demand has been more restricted but a steady business is being done. Home makers' quotations for small ingots and sticks range from 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d. per lb., and powder 5s. up to 6s. 3d., according to quantity and quality.

MENTHOL.—The spot price of Kobayashi-Suzuki is easier at 16s. 3d. per lb. Forward positions are, however, firmer at 14s. 6d. c.i.f. for October-December and January-March shipments, which prices are still below the cost of import from first hands.

MERCURY has been rather colourless, home buying being limited to small lots and inquiries from the Far Eastern markets have disappeared for the time being. Italian and Spanish sellers, however, fully maintain their terms at figures ranging upward of £22 per bottle f.o.b. The New York market is reported rather quieter, with price maintained at \$128 duty paid. The nearest quotation here for spot lots, less the usual discount, is £23 per bottle.

MYRRH is still inquired for, and although no further sales have been made, buyers will no doubt have to pay higher prices in view of the fact that the stocks are practically exhausted.

PEPPER closed the week at lower prices, with a recovery on Monday. Fair black Singapore is now 1s. 4d. spot. To arrive, October-December and January-March shipment is 1s. 3½d. c.i.f. Lampong on the spot is higher at 1s. 4½d.; to arrive, the sales include October-December shipment at 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4d., and January-March at 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4d. c.i.f. Tellicherry is 1s. 4½d. spot, and January-March shipment 148s. per cwt. value c.i.f. Alleppy on the spot is 1s. 4½d.; January-March shipment has been sold at 142s. to 147s. per cwt. c.i.f. White Muntok is firm at 1s. 10½d. spot; to arrive, October-December and January-March shipments have been sold at 1s. 9½d. to 1s. 9d. c.i.f., also January-March at 1s. 9½d. to 1s. 10d. c.i.f.

QUINCE SEED.—Spanish or Portuguese is quoted at from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d. per lb. c.i.f. to arrive. Cape is unobtainable on the spot, new crop not being due until February.

RUBBER has again been very active, prices fluctuating considerably, and are about ¾d. better on the week. At one period spot dropped to 1s. 7½d. per lb., but recovered to 1s. 8d. at the close. There has again been considerable buying, with America leading the way, both for spot and forward delivery. The speculative element has also been taking part, hence the heavy premium required for July-September. Arrivals last week totalled 1,129 tons, against deliveries of 2,578 tons, showing a decrease of 1,449 tons in the stocks. The London stock now stands at 65,869 tons, against 44,395 tons at the corresponding period last year. Quotations (Wednesday, 5 p.m.) :—No. 1 standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot and December, 1s. 7½d.; January, 1s. 8½d.; February, 1s. 8½d.; January-March, 1s. 8½d.; April-June, 1s. 8½d.; July-September, 1s. 9½d. per lb.

SAFFRON.—New crop is cheaper, genuine Spanish offering for forward shipment at about 48s. per lb. c.i.f.

SEEDS show no change, although there is a fair number of inquiries, and the small amount of business doing is for immediate requirements. **ANISE.**—Spanish is 50s., Levant 35s. 6d. per cwt. **CANARY** remains neglected. **Mazagan** is 14s. 3d. and **Saffi** 13s. 3d. on the spot. **CUMIN** is in very little demand. **Maltese** is offered at 55s. to 57s. 6d. and **Morocco** is firm at 60s. per cwt. spot. **CORIANDER.**—Small sales have been made at 35s. spot for **Morocco**. **FENUGREEK.**—**Morocco** is fairly firm at 16s. 3d. to 16s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. **HEMP.**—**Manchurian** is firm at 17s. and **Chilian** 17s. on the spot. **LINSEED.**—**Mazagan** is firm at 19s. 9d. spot and 20s. is quoted c.i.f. **MUSTARD.**—English remains at 29s. per cwt.

SENEGA remains firm and unchanged at from 5s. 6d. to 5s. 7d. per lb. on the spot.

SHELLAC is dearer, the spot price of usual standard **TN Orange** having advanced to 260s. per cwt.; fine orange is 270s. to 330s., pure button 305s. to 310s. To arrive, the sales include **TN** for September-October shipment at 242s. 6d. to 245s., October-November at 230s. to 237s. 6d., December-January 219s. to 235s. c.i.f. to 222s. 6d. The sales for delivery include December at 251s. to 245s. to 257s. 6d., March at 224s. to 237s. The London landings last month were 3,573 cases, against deliveries of 4,092 cases, so that the warehouse stocks were reduced by 519 cases, making the total 10,159 cases.

SQUILL.—Arrivals amounting to 41 bags have taken place.

TRAGACANTH.—The demand recently has been active and there continues to be a dearth of good Persian gum at between £9 to £15 per cwt. This grade appears to be wanted, but no large arrivals are expected until about February. Good No. 1 ribbon is not too plentiful at from £28 to £30 per cwt., seconds are realising £23 to £26 10s., thirds are quoted at from £18 to £22, fourths at from £10 to £17, ordinary thick Persian £7 10s. to £9, and hoggy at from £5 to £7 per cwt.

WAX (VEGETABLE).—**Carnauba** is easier, fatty grey offering at 131s. per cwt. on the spot and November-December shipment at 129s. c.i.f. Chalky is 134s. spot, November-December shipment is 130s. c.i.f., and January-February shipment 128s. 6d. c.i.f. nominal. Japanese vegetable is quoted at 85s. per cwt. spot, and December-January shipment at 84s. c.i.f.

Essential Oils

WITH the exception of Japanese peppermint oil, all markets show a decided end-of-the-year condition, but it is quite probable that with any sustained demand the prices of a number of essential oils will considerably appreciate, as stocks of many have been kept dangerously low owing to purchases for forward shipment not proving remunerative to importers. Lemon oil to arrive is much dearer, and caution is necessary as the reason of the rise is not apparent.

ANISE (STAR).—A little more activity is shown on the spot, five-case lots of "Red Ship" selling at 2s. 6d. per lb. and smaller quantities at 2s. 7½d.; the c.i.f. price remains at 2s. 3½d. per lb.

CAMPHOR.—Japanese white is easier, drums being quoted at 50s. per cwt. and tins and cases at 62s. 6d.

CANANGA.—Lower quotations for distant shipment are mentioned, and probably 12s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. would be accepted; on the spot the price is steady at about 14s.

CASSIA.—The spot position continues very steady owing to further arrivals being found to contain alcohol; these shipments are the subject of arbitration and are being invoiced back. The c.i.f. price is a shade firmer at 5s. 6d. per lb., and on the spot prices range from 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d.

CITRONELLA.—The higher c.i.f. prices for Java have not, so far, resulted in business, as the spot position does not warrant a premium being paid for forward shipment, there being still a fair quantity which holders would like to clear before the end of the year. Ceylon is slightly dearer at 1s. 4d. per lb. c.i.f. in drums.

GINGERGRASS is firmer at 7s. per lb. on the spot, and forward shipment is 6s. 6d. c.i.f.

GUAIACUM WOOD is quoted at 7s. 3d. per lb. on the spot.

LEMON.—There does not appear to be much forward business being done at the higher prices asked; the reason of the advance is, as yet, not clear. Last year's oil of good brands is still obtainable between 7s. and 7s. 3d. per lb.; for forward delivery prices are between 7s. 4d. and 8s. c.i.f.

LEMONGRASS.—Cochin is steady at 3s. 4d. to 3s. 4½d. per lb. on the spot, and to arrive 3s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f. is quoted, being slightly firmer.

ORANGE.—West Indian *sweet* is quoted on the spot at 8s. 3d. per lb. and at 8s. c.i.f. Sicilian *sweet* on the spot is quoted at 10s. and to arrive 10s. 6d. Sicilian bitter remains scarce and is not offered.

PALMAROSA is firmer at 9s. per lb. on the spot, and forward shipment is 8s. 6d. c.i.f.

PEPPERMINT.—American, although quiet, is steady—natural tin oil being quoted at 14s. 6d. per lb. spot and 14s. for forward delivery. Japanese dementiolised is much firmer, owing, it is said, to Japan buying on this market. For Kobayashi-Suzuki on the spot up to 6s. 9d. is quoted, and for five brands 6s. 7½d.; both the October-December and the January-March shipments position has rather more buyers than sellers, and for five brands 6s. c.i.f. has been paid for both positions and further buyers.

With the return to a more normal peppermint-oil market the exports from the United States were up to 139,000 lb. for the January-September, 1927, period, an increase of over 400 per cent. against the corresponding period of 1926, while the value of \$586,000 was 90 per cent. above the January-September, 1926, figure.

Among the arrivals of essential oils during the period November 30 to December 6, inclusive, are the following: Anise (star) (H. Kong) 70 cs., (France) 17 cs.; bergamot (It.), 1 cs.; camphor (Jp.), 5 cs.; camphor sassafrassy (U.S.), 2 cs.; cedar leaf (U.S.), 4 cs.; citronella (Cey.) 15 cs., 8 dms., (Java) 2 dms., (Guatemala) 3 dms.; eucalyptus (Aust.), 50 cs.; clove (Germ.), 10 cs.; geranium (Reunion), 10 dms.; guaiacum wood (Germ.), 1 cs.; juniper berry (Germ.), 7 cs.; lavender (Fr.), 17 cs.; lemon (It.), 97 cs.; lime (B.W.Ind), 5 cs.; orange (It.), 7 cs.; patchouli (Straits S.), 4 cs.; peppermint (Jp.) 195 cs., (Germ.) 7 cs., (U.S.) 10 cs., (Italy) 4 cs., (France) 2 cs.; petitgrain (Argentina), 5 cs.; pine (Fr.), 5 cs.; rosemary (Sp.), 2 dms.; spearmint (U.S.), 4 cs.; spike lavender (Fr.) 5 cs., (Sp.) 5 cs.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

SOME slight changes in a few products are recorded, but these movements do not affect the general steady tone of the market. Business continues fairly satisfactory, while competition is noted in such lines as hexamine, phenacetin, phenazone, etc. Milk-sugar is cheaper.

ACETANILIDE is unchanged at from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6½d. per lb. for B.P. crystals and powder; market quiet.

AMIDOPYRIN remains quiet with dealers' prices continuing in the region of 8s. 4d. to 8s. 6d. per lb.

ASPIRIN is fairly active, with prices steady; quoted from 2s. 3½d. to 2s. 4½d. per lb., as to grade and quantity.

BARBITONE is irregular but tends to move to higher prices; isolated offers are from 5s. 8d., while most holders are asking 5s. 9d. to 5s. 11d. per lb.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.) continues in active demand, with prices for large quantities at about 2s. 0½d.; smaller lots from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 3d. per lb. Continental, p.f.f.c., 3s.

BROMIDES are unchanged; ammonium, 1s. 11½d. to 2s.; potassium, B.P. crystals, 1s. 8½d.; granular, 1s. 8d.; sodium, B.P., 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11d. per lb. for large quantities; British makers' prices are unchanged; ammonium, 2s. 2d.; potassium, B.P., crystals, 1s. 9½d.; granular, 1s. 9d.; sodium, B.P., 2s. per lb., in two-cwt. lots, 1d. less for 40n lots, carriage paid in U.K.

CAFFEINE.—The pure alkaloid cryst. is easier at from 7s. 1d. to 7s. 4d. per lb. Citrate is unchanged at 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d. per lb.

CALCIUM LACTATE tends to harden from present spot prices of 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2d. per lb.; forward will probably be dearer.

CHLORAL HYDRATE continue steady on a quiet market; quoted from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 4d. per lb. for duty paid crystals.

CITRIC ACID, although quiet, is steady at from 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 7d. per lb., less 5 per cent., for second-hand foreign crystals (B.P.).

CREOSOTE (B.P.) is steady at about 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per lb., in demijohns.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE remains quiet, but prices steady at 5s. 9d. to 6s. per lb.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE is unchanged and slow of sale; dealers quote from 4s. 9d. to 5s. per lb.

HEXAMINE is bright with a good business passing at keen prices; dealers quote from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4½d. per lb., according to grade and quantity.

HYDROBROMIC ACID.—Makers have reduced their prices and now quote concentrated s.g. 1.208 (25 per cent.) at 1s. 3d. per lb.; s.g. 1.275 (31.8 per cent.), 1s. 6d.; s.g. 1.308 (34 per cent.), 1s. 8d.; s.g. 1.375 (40 per cent.), 1s. 10d.; s.g. 1.500 (50 per cent.), 2s. 7d. per lb.

HYDROQUINONE continues in fair demand with spot steady at 3s. per lb. for cwt. lots.

LACTIC ACID is steady on a moderately busy market; B.P., from 2s. 6d. per lb.; pale technical, 50 per cent. by weight, £53 per ton, ex store.

LITHIUM CARBONATE has settled down and the spot prices now that imports are free of duty are steady at from 4s. 11d. to 5s. 2d. per lb.

MENTHOL.—Synthetic detached crystals are quoted at from 8s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per lb., according to quantity. B.P. recrystallised is 17s. 3d. per lb. net.

METHYL SALICYLATE (B.P.) is unchanged, with the market subdued; quoted from 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 6½d. per lb., as to quantity, in carboys.

METHYL SULPHONAL has advanced as forecasted last week and is now quoted from 9s. to 9s. 3d. per lb., for fair quantities. To import would cost fully 9s. 4d. per lb.

MILK-SUGAR.—Dutch is cheaper at from 57s. to 59s. per cwt. for B.P. powder as to quantity.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE (100 per cent. powder) continues steady, with normal business passing; quoted from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 8½d. per lb., in kegs.

PARALDEHYDE is very steady but quiet; in bottles, about 1s. 3d.; quantities in carboys, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per lb.

PHENACETIN continues active, but prices for important business are cut very fine; quoted from 2s. 5d. to 2s. 7d. per lb., as to quantity.

PHENAZONE.—Business is maintained and prices are steady on a competitive basis; quoted from 4s. to 4s. 3d. per lb., as to quantity.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN is holding well up to Convention prices for spot supplies; half-ton lots, 6s. 6d.; two-cwt., 6s. 8d.; small parcels, 6s. 10d. per lb.

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE is ½d. per lb. higher with cwt. lots of B.P. sticks offering at 10½d. per lb., packages extra. Sticks, purified white is 8½d. per lb. in cwt. lots, packages extra, c.i.f. London.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE.—Dealers' prices are steady with a good deal of small business passing; quoted from 5½d. to 5½d. per lb., in drums, ex store.

QUININE ETHYL CARBONATE.—Dealers' prices are fairly steady, with some cheap offers on the market; 100 to 200 oz., 2s. 5d. to 2s. 5½d. per oz.

RESORCIN is steady as quoted on the free import basis of 3s. to 3s. 3d. per lb. for quantities.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.) continues quiet, but prices are steady at 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3d. per lb., for quantities; smaller parcels, 1s. 3½d. per lb.

SODIUM BENZOATE (B.P.) is bright, with dealers' prices competitive; quoted from 1s. 7d. to 1s. 7½d. per lb., in two-cwt. barrels.

SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE is unchanged on a slow market; dealers' quote at 7s. 10d. to 8s. per lb.

SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.).—Business has been limited, but the market continues steady and unchanged; crystals, 1s. 8d.; powder, 1s. 7d. per lb., in bulk quantities.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P. CRYSTALS).—Half-ton lots of second-hand foreign are quoted from 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 3d. per lb., less 5 per cent.; the market is steady but still quiet.

TERPIN HYDRATE remains dull; dealers' offer quantities from 1s. 6d. per lb.

THYMOL.—The quoted prices of 10s. 3d. to 10s. 6d. per lb. are being shaded for good orders; business remains very poor.

VANILLIN meets with very little demand and the quoted rates of 16s. to 16s. 3d. per lb. for 100 per cent. from cloves would be shaded for big business.

Among the chemicals which have paid key industry duty during the period November 22 to 30, inclusive, are the following: Acetic acid, £721; butyl alcohol, £1,993; isopropyl alcohol, £133; pilocarpine hydrochloride, £147; potassium bromide, £275; thorium nitrate, £290; vanillin, £285; undecylenes, £5,525.

Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, December 7.

CONDITIONS in this section remain steady and only one of two minor changes are recorded. Business on spot is not good, but there is satisfactory inquiry on contract account for next year.

ACETIC ACID is unchanged and fairly active: 80 per cent. technical and 80 per cent. pure, £37 per ton, in barrels; glacial, pharmaceutical, 99/100 per cent., £66, in glass demi-johns; glacial, in barrels, £57 per ton, ex store.

ACETONE is well maintained on a bright market: B.G.S., in drums, £59 to £62 per ton, ex store.

ALUM is unchanged, about £3 10s. for lump, in casks, ex store; market remains subdued.

ARSENIC remains very quiet, and the price for Cornish white powdered is a little easier as quoted at £18 per ton, f.o.r. mines.

COPPER SULPHATE.—There is a fair export demand, but actual business is restricted. The tone, however, is firm, with export terms ranging from about £24 10s. to £24 15s. for casks, f.o.b., less 5 per cent. Quotations for home use vary upwards of £25 per ton, according to quantity.

CREAM OF TARTAR is not moving in any quantity: prices for 99/100 per cent. powder continue at about 92s. 6d. to 93s. 6d. per cwt., less 2½ per cent. for foreign.

FORMALDEHYDE is steady as quoted at £38 per ton for 40 per cent. by volume, in casks, ex store.

FORMIC ACID is being cut very severely in some quarters and prices for bulk quantities of 85 per cent. are down to about £45 5s. per ton, in carboys, ex store; slightly more for small lots.

GLAUBER'S SALT is steady, but not in much call: spot parcels of commercial quality, £3 12s. 6d. per ton, in single bags, ex store; cheaper prices for quantities to arrive.

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL is meeting with more inquiry, mostly on contract business: dealers' prices for spot lots are steady at about 12s. per gallon, in drums; less for contracts.

LEAD PRODUCTS are dearer; lead acetate continues steady and business is fair: brown, £40; white, £42 per ton, in casks, ex store; red lead, imported, £31 per ton, c.i.f. London; white lead, imported, dry, £31 5s.; ground in oil, £34 15s., c.i.f. London.

OXALIC ACID continues in moderate demand: dealers quote £30 per ton for quantities and from 3½d. per lb. for small parcels.

POTASH CAUSTIC.—Convention prices continue unchanged, while the market is far from active: spot, 88 to 92 per cent. solid, £30 10s. per ton, in drums, ex store: 15 tons or more, £23 15s., c.i.f. U.K. port.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE shows some improvement in demand; dealers' prices steady: 90 to 92 per cent., £25; 96 to 98 per cent., £27 per ton, in casks, ex store; cheaper for contracts.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE is inclined to harden, and only very large quantities can be booked at 2½d. per lb. for foreign powder; spot, 3½d. per lb., ex store.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE continues in fair request, with dealers quoting commercial at about 5½d. per lb., in two-cwt. drums, ex store.

POTASSIUM PRUSSATE is very steady and business continues on a good scale: spot and forward, yellow, 6½d. per lb., in casks; small parcels, 7d. per lb.

SAL AMMONIAC is bright, with good inquiry for the coming year; dealers' prices are steady: dog-tooth crystals, £23 10s.; medium, £27 10s.; fine white crystals, £18 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store; slightly cheaper for contracts.

SODIUM ACETATE is practically unobtainable on spot: prices would be about £19 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store.

SODIUM CHLORATE is likely to advance from the present prices of 2½d. per lb. for bulk quantities and 3½d. for small spot parcels.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE is steady but quiet; dealers' prices: pea crystals, in one-cwt. kegs, £15 2s. 6d. to £15 5s. per ton; commercial quality, £9 10s., in casks, ex store; British makers' price for pure crystals to home consumers on contract, £15 5s. per ton, carriage paid to buyer's station.

SODIUM NITRATE is about steady but quiet: 95 per cent., £11 7s. 6d.; 96 per cent. refined, £11 15s. per ton, f.o.r. docks, London.

SODIUM NITRITE is moving in small lots: 100 per cent. basis, £19 10s. per ton and 20s. 3d. per cwt., docks, London.

SODIUM PRUSSATE is fairly active, with dealers quoting at 4½d. per lb., in casks, ex store.

SODIUM SULPHIDE is unchanged: 60 to 62 per cent. solid, £11 2s. 6d.; broken, £12 2s. 6d. per ton, in drums, ex wharf.

UREA is unchanged and quiet: technical, 9d.; chemically pure, 10½d. per lb.

COAL-TAR PRODUCTS, ETC.—One or two minor changes are recorded, but generally the market is unchanged and much quieter. Creosote oil is the only bright item. ANILINE OIL continues to be quoted from 8d. per lb., packages extra, carriage paid. ANILINE SALT is unchanged at 8d. per lb., packages extra, carriage paid. BETANAPHTHOL is well maintained on a bright market at 10d. per lb., carriage paid, for quantities. CARBOLIC ACID crystals remain quiet, with no further change in the quoted price at 8½d. per lb., in drums with over-casks, for spot orders; crude carbolic is very steady at 2s. 5d. to 2s. 6d. per gallon, naked, at works.

CREOSOTE OIL is the one bright feature of this market and prices are fully maintained: ex works, 8½d.; f.o.b., 9d. per gallon, in bulk quantities. CRESYLIC ACID continues quiet and quoted prices remain unsteady: pale 97 to 99 per cent. American specification, 2s. 7d. to 2s. 8d. per gallon, f.o.b., drums extra; darker grades at cheaper prices. NAPHTHALENE is steady and there is occasional business moving; imported, flakes and balls, £17 per ton, in cases, ex wharf. Pure METHYL ALCOHOL is steady, but business is not of much account: £46 per ton, in drums, ex store; cheaper for quantities. PYRIDINE is very slow and easier at about 5s. per gallon, f.o.b. TOLUOL remains dull and irregular on quotation: commercial 90's, 1s. 7d.; pure, about 1s. 10d. per gallon, at works. XYLOL continues very quiet: commercial, about 1s. 8d.; pure, about 2s. 4d. per gallon, at works. PITCH.—At about unchanged prices the market has remained rather dull: quoted at 87s. 6d. per ton, f.o.b. East Coast.

Fixed Oils, etc.

Most products have been dull all the week, and in some instances lower prices are recorded. American turpentine is steadier and at better rates. Wood oil is firmer. Linseed oil is easier. ACID OILS.—Prices have depreciated, with the market much quieter: coconut and/or palm kernel, 34s.; groundnut, 31s.; soya, 28s. spot. CASTOR is higher by 2s. per cwt.; pharmaceutical, 53s. 6d.; first pressings, 48s. 3d.; second pressings, 46s. 3d. per cwt. spot, in barrels, in not less than one-ton lots. COCONUT is not so steady and is much quieter: deodorised, spot, 48s. 6d.; Ceylon, 41s. 6d. c.i.f.; Cochin, 51s. c.i.f. COTTON has been dull, with quoted values easier: deodorised, 47s.; common edible, 45s.; soap-making, not quoted; crude, 39s. 6d. spot. GROUNDNUT is dull: deodorised, 52s. spot; crude Oriental, 47s. c.i.f. PALM KERNEL is quiet: deodorised, 46s.; crude, 41s. spot. PALM has been much quieter, and prices for all grades show a further reduction: Lagos, 35s.; softs, 35s. 10½d.; mediums, 33s. 7½d.; hards, 33s. 9d.; bleached, 36s. 9d. spot. RAPE is dull and unchanged: refined, 48s.; crude, 46s. spot. SOYA has been quiet throughout: deodorised, 45s.; crude, 33s. spot. LINSEED (raw, naked) is easier on the week, with business generally slow: on spot, 29s.; December, 23s.; January-April, 23s. 4½d.; May-August, 29s. 3½d.; boiled oil, spot, 32s. 9d. TURPENTINE.—There has been more interest in American turpentine, and the market improved to a considerable extent at one period, with quotations advanced up to 37s. 9d. for spot delivery, while forward positions were well supported, but since the opening of this week prices reacted about 1s. 3d. from the best, closing on Wednesday evening at 36s. 6d. per cwt., and January-April 37s. 6d. London deliveries for last week were good at 2,102 barrels, making a total since January 1 of 110,303 barrels, which compares with 100,696 barrels the same period last year. Total stocks were 55,942 barrels, which, with landings and affloats, made the total London visible supply 59,850 barrels, against 49,470 barrels at the same time last year. RESIN.—The tendency of prices was upward, in sympathy with America, where the market was influenced by smaller receipts. A fair business has been done on this side, and c.i.f. terms latterly were as follows for shipment to America: B to M 16s. 10½d., N 18s. 10½d., W.G. 21s. 9d., and W.W. 24s. Terms ex wharf are about 9d. per cwt. over these figures. There has been further interest in French top grades, with W.W. on the basis of 20s. 9d. c.i.f., or 22s. delivered London on the spot. WOOD.—Hankow, in barrels, on spot is offered at 81s. per cwt.; market firmer.

LUBRICATING, MINERAL AND BURNING OILS, ETC.—Conditions show little change on the week. Business remains quiet, but the tone is fairly steady throughout. Lubricating oils are very steady. A reduction in Roumanian and American kerosene is recorded. BENZOL is unchanged, with business about normal: crude 65's, about 11d.; standard motor, 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2d.; pure, about 1s. 8½d. per gallon, ex works, in tank wagons. FUEL OIL is unaltered: 950 gravity, £4; 890 gravity, £4 10s. per ton, ex tank. PARAFFIN WAX AND SCALE.—Wax is steadier on a brighter market: quoted from 2½d. to 4½d. per lb., according to melting point, in bags. Scale is offered for shipment at about £15 10s. per ton, c.i.f. U.K. port. PARAFFIN OILS are lower; Roumanian and American prices are lower: American standard white, 1s.; water-white, 1s. 1d. per gallon, barrels free; Roumanian white kerosene, 5½d. to 6d., ex tank, 6½d. buyer's barrels filled free, and 10d. per gallon, barrels free, ex wharf; American water-white kerosene, 6d. to 6½d., 6½d. and 10½d. per gallon respectively. WHITE OILS.—Quoted prices are about unchanged; market rather quiet: special No. 1, £24 2s. 6d.; No. 1, £23 5s.; No. 3 half-white, £20 10s.; No. 4 half-white, £16 5s. per ton, drums and barrels free, ex wharf. SOLVENT NAPHTHAS remain slow and prices are unsteady on quotation. 90 to 160, about 10½d.; heavy 90 to 190, about 10½d. per gallon, naked at works, in large quantities.



Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

Extractum Ipecacuanhæ Liquidum, B.P.

SIR,—Some years ago I came across a sample of liquid extract of ipecacuanha which contained only 66 per cent. of alcohol by volume, and recently another sample has come into my hands which was labelled "B.P." but contained only 64 per cent. of alcohol by volume. The B.P. liquid extract, which is made with a menstruum of rectified spirit, contains about 78 per cent. by volume of absolute alcohol, so that the above is over 17 per cent. deficient in alcohol, and therefore has not been prepared in accordance with the formula of the British Pharmacopœia. The makers may have had some particular reason for producing a liquid extract of low alcoholic strength, but it should not be bought, sold or labelled as B.P.; because the sale of such an article when extract, ipecac. liq. is ordered is an offence under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and it follows that if the liquid extract is not of the official standard, preparations of the B.P. or B.P.C. made from it will be defective, and it can be further argued that all prescriptions made with the above liquid extract or preparations of it will also be defective. It therefore appears advisable to avoid such an article.

Yours faithfully,

Manchester.

J. H. FRANKLIN.

Graduated Dispensing Bottles

SIR,—The question of correct dosage is one which, for Insurance medicines, at any rate, seems likely to remain unsolved. We have the prescriber who orders an ounce of some strong tincture or liquor with directions to take five drops in water, and at the other end of the scale we have the doctor who orders 12 oz. of syr. hypoph. co. with a teaspoonful dose; in neither of these cases could we indicate the dose by marks on the container. Nor can we hope to persuade all Insurance customers to purchase a medicine measure; the majority of them grumble at having to leave a deposit on the bottle, so I can well imagine their remarks if one tried to sell them a measure as well. We have most of us met the customer who takes the first dose, before leaving the pharmacy, by the time-honoured method of drinking it from the neck of the bottle. Other customers bring back the empty bottle for a fresh supply with the original wrapping paper still intact, only having torn off sufficient to loosen the cork, thus showing that they could not have read the directions. Moreover, an Insurance customer has not the monetary inducement to be economical with his medicine that an ordinary person has. The idea of marking the bottle with the time it should last would not always hold good; take, for instance, the direction "every four hours"; how is it to be interpreted?—Yours truly,

BOTTIGLIA (5/12).

What is the Next Surprise?

SIR,—A grocer friend has just handed me a circular letter from Aspro, in which these manufacturers offer any grocer ordering 9s. 6d. worth of Aspro a free patent-medicine licence. The pack of Aspro is special for the grocery trade, being in tapes of five tablets. The tapes are supposed to be sold at two for 6d., which, I presume, will eventually mean 3d. each. Well, any grocer who does feel inclined can obtain a P.M. licence as it is. Thus Aspro are trying to double the outlet of the drug and in all probability halve the sales of chemists, who have been the means of so far distributing the preparation.—Yours disgustedly,

NOBBY (30/11).

SIR,—Pages have been written on the way in which chemists kill their own trade (I had almost said "deliberately") by taking up and encouraging the sale

of proprietary and branded lines which invariably displace some of their own legitimate drugs, but they still go on doing so, in spite of the many lessons which they have received. The culminating example may be read under the report of the Retail Pharmacists' Union (*C. & D.*, December 3, p. 697); here we have a drug put up under a registered name and sold to the public with considerably less quantity in each packet than is contained in other own-name lines at a similar figure, while at the same time displacing those lines and giving us a lower margin of profit; and yet we are told that it has been acclaimed by thousands of chemists. Now these thousands of chemists can read the sequel; not only are grocers invited to compete with them in their own business, but to make it easier for grocers to do so they are offered a free patent-medicine licence. Grocers who have not already tried to cut our trade by selling patent medicines will naturally not refuse a licence for nothing with the added inducement of an addition to their turnover, and having obtained the licence will realise that it enables them to sell many other proprietaries, so we shall be faced with a fresh influx of competition. Surely this last straw should induce chemists to get together to tackle this question once and for all, either through their local associations or as a whole through the R.P.U. It could be done by making it a rule to take up no new proprietary article which was by the nature of it distinctly a chemist's line unless the manufacturer gave an undertaking to confine the sale to chemists.—Yours, etc.,

LICENSED (5/12).

Subscribers' Symposium

For interchange of opinion among "C. & D." readers and brief notes on business and practical topics

Lotio Plumbi Lactatis

There is a published formula for a lead and milk lotion to which salicylic acid is added—presumably as preservative—and a very successful application it makes for nettle rash, etc. The Middlesex Hospital formula, as published in Squire's "Companion" and Lucas' "Book of Pharmacopœias," is: Liq. plumbi subacet, 3j.; ac. salicylic, gr. ij.; lactis, ad. 5ij.—*C. S. Ashton*, Brighton.

The "Welfare"

A customer of mine told me that her husband takes "Roboleine" every other week, "and it does him good." I was pleased to hear it, as my advice which was sought had been taken. Anticipating a sale (as I did not remember the preliminary one), I was informed that it was obtained at the "Welfare" for 9d. I nearly choke when I start to discourse on the subject.—*Philanthropist* (21/11).

A Remarkable List

I enclose a tabulated list of medicines, etc., supplied to one patient during four weeks under the N.H.I. (bankruptcy) terms of service.—*Piecan* (2/12). [Our correspondent's schedule shows that from November 2 to November 29 inclusive this patient received six 8-oz. mixtures, 10 lb. 10 oz. of ung. ichthamol., 2 lb. 4 oz. of ung. zinci, 3½ doz. open-wove bandages, 2 lb. 12 oz. of cotton-wool, 15 lb. of lint, and 6 pints 8 oz. of olive oil.

Presumably the ailment, like the quantity of dressings, is unique.—*EDITOR.*]

Pharmacological Testing

Biological standardisation seems likely to be pressed more and more upon our attention, and one point that strikes me is the probably greatly increased cost of medicaments which it is considered necessary to standardise by biological methods. Our cod-liver oil will surely cost us more when we buy it under a warranty based on biological standards, and it will probably be no longer possible to supply malt and oil at the present absurdly low rates. But this will ultimately tend to economy, as well as efficiency, because it can hardly fail to stop much of the existing wasteful use of medicines. Inactive medicaments should in time cease to be prescribed or used, and smaller quantities of fully active ones should be found necessary in practice.—*Testmore* (1/10).

Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

F. C. (South Africa) (7/11).—**DUPLICATOR INK.**—A printing ink for use with stencil duplicating apparatus was the subject of a British patent in 1916 (No. 104429), under the names of Stevenson & Roneo, Ltd. The formula mentioned is as follows:—

Saturated solution of calcium chloride	50 parts
Solution of gum (33½ per cent.)	50 parts
Lamp black or other inert colouring matter	2.5 parts

R. T. J. (9/11).—**FIRELIGHTERS.**—The wooden wheels or frames are generally partly dipped in resin, which substance is also used for the kind made of sawdust. The great advantage of using resin is that the firelighters can be stored without danger. (See also *C. & D.*, August 20, p. 268).

B. H. B. (14/11).—**CIDER PRESERVATIVE.**—Calcium sulphite has been extensively used as an anti-ferment in cider manufacture. Under the Preservatives in Food Regulations the only permitted preservative (*C. & D. Diary*, 1927, p. 262) is sulphur dioxide in not more than 200 parts per million (estimated by weight).

Stanmar (19/11).—The formulas for which you ask are as follows:—

BALSAM OF HOREHOUND, ANISEED AND HONEY P.F.9.	INFLUENZA MIXTURE
Pulv. opii ... 3v. gr.xx.	Gum. acaciæ ... 3ij.
Acet. scillæ ... 3viij.	Tr. quin. ammon. ... 3iss.
Ol. anisi ... 3vj.	Syr. aurant. ... 3vj.
Æther. pur. ... 3viij.	Aq. chlorof. ... ad 3vj.
Ac. benzoic ... 3vj.	Dose: One to two table-
Extr. glycyrrh. ... 3viij.	spoonfuls.
Syrupi ... ad Oiss.	
Aq. ... ad Cj.	

Dose: One teaspoonful.

C. M. (21/11).—(1) **GRIPE MIXTURE.**—The formula for which you ask is as follows:—

Borax	120 gr.
Light magnesium carbonate	240 gr.
Potassium bromide	120 gr.
Sodium bicarbonate	180 gr.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	6 dr.
Glycerin	4 oz.
Oil of anise	1 dr.
Oil of caraway	1 dr.
Oil of dill	1½ dr.
Distilled water	20 oz.
Anise water	to 40 oz.

Dose ½ to 2 teaspoonfuls. (2) **CHEMICAL TRICK.**—On pouring a weak solution of starch into a weak solution of iodine acidulated with sulphuric acid a black liquid is produced. Then on pouring into this a red liquid composed of 10 per cent. solution of sodium sulphite 5 c.c., strong solution of ammonia 10 drops, phenolphthalein solution a sufficiency, and water to 100 c.c., a clear solution results.

Drugs (21/11).—**CINEMA SPRAY.**—A perfume spray for cinema halls may be prepared as follows:—

Pine needle oil	2 oz.
Formalin	2 oz.
Acetone	6 oz.
Isopropyl alcohol	to 20 oz.

For use as a spray, mix one ounce with a pint of water.

W. M. (22/11).—**PRESCRIPTION PRICE.**—The charge for the prescription you send is, according to the *C. & D.* costing system, 10s. 6d. If the aq. mellis is made with isopropyl alcohol the charge would be 5s. less.

W. T. C. (29/11).—The preparation intended by the prescriber who writes "ungt. chlor. sal. D.K.F." is presumably the unguentum chloro-salicyl. (Duncan), made by Duncan, Flockhart & Co.

D. T. E. (30/11).—**NAIL BLEACH.**—These are usually solutions of weak acids or hydrogen peroxide, e.g., tartaric acid 50 parts, orange flower water to 1,000.

Legal Queries

D. A. B. (28/11).—The use of the words "for chapped hands" or "prevents chapped hands" does not render the preparation liable to medicine-stamp duty, provided there are no other grounds for liability.

S. T. P. (22/11).—Since you are giving up your business, you should write to the Under-Secretary, Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.1, asking for an authorisation to dispose of your stock of "dangerous" drugs, giving a list of the same, and, if possible, an indication of the person or firm acquiring your stock.

J. T. L. (2/12) bought a quantity of a patent medicine from the makers' traveller. At the time he was told by the traveller that no licence was required to sell the goods in pennyworths. "J. T. L." has since been prosecuted and fined for selling the goods without having taken out a licence. Has he any claim against either the traveller or his firm? [*Prima facie*, "J. T. L." appears to have a claim for damages against the traveller and against his employers also if they authorised him to make the misleading statement as to the necessity to take out a licence. However, as the traveller's statement was merely verbal it will be exceedingly difficult to prove that it was made. Moreover, everybody is presumed to know the law, and the court would probably take the view that "J. T. L." ought to have known that a licence was required, and by failing to take one out was himself guilty of negligence, which disqualified him from claiming damages.]

Mahos (29/11) finds that rain water runs on to the wall of his yard from the roof of a shed on his neighbour's land. The shed roof slopes towards the wall and a run of slates has been cemented on to the wall to prevent the rain from running down the wall. Nevertheless, the water runs down the wall, and the trouble is made worse by a creeper that the neighbour has allowed to grow over the shed roof and the wall. Part of the wall has now fallen down. Has "Mahos" a claim for compensation, and can he compel his neighbour to remove the shed and creeper? His neighbour argues that "Mahos" has no remedy, as the shed was built before he took the property over. [In the first place, it will be necessary for "Mahos" to make quite sure that the wall is his property. If it is, he can take proceedings against his neighbour to stop him from allowing water or a creeper to come in contact with the wall, and he will have a claim for damages if he can prove that damage has in fact resulted from the nuisance of which he complains. It is assumed that neither "Mahos" nor his predecessors gave permission for the shed to be built in the way it was. We advise "Mahos" to consult a solicitor.]

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from

"The Chemist and Druggist," December 15, 1877.

Serious Explosion in a Chemist's Shop

Mr. Robert Harries, chemist, Crickhowell, narrowly escaped having his shop and house destroyed by fire on November 19, under very singular circumstances. On the afternoon of that day Mr. Harries had prepared a quantity of horse powders (containing, amongst other ingredients, nitre, sulphur, and antimony). This was lying on the counter while Mr. Harries was engaged in weighing and packing it up. In the evening two neighbours were in the shop, conversing and watching the proceedings. One of them (Mr. Martin, a grocer), being of a scientific turn of mind, determined upon having ocular demonstration of the inflammable nature of the compound; he therefore touched a small portion of it with a lighted piece of paper. To his surprise and consternation he immediately beheld the whole mass in a blaze. Mr. Harries, with much presence of mind, and at great personal risk, pushed the burning heap to the floor of the shop. In a few minutes the heat was so intense that the hundreds of bottles ranged on the shelves and in cases, and the large show bottles in the window, were broken. Some of the woodwork had taken fire, but by prompt measures it was soon got under. Everything in the shop, however, from floor to ceiling, was either completely or partly destroyed. Although the fire only lasted about ten minutes the damage worked was estimated at not less than £500.



[Commenced C. & D., July 5, 1924]

Meat Extract is made on a very large scale in South America and South Africa, where cattle ranches are stocked with cattle bred primarily for the production of extractum carnis, the bulk of which is sold under fancy names. Lean meat is the source of the beef broth, which is concentrated to a dark brown extract of treacly or semi-solid consistence, the yield of highly concentrated extract of meat being about 3 per cent. of the weight of the flesh originally taken. The process of preparation consists mainly in the elimination of fat during digestion of the minced meat in steam-heated pans just below boiling point (about 95° C.). The fat-free liquor is concentrated *in vacuo* in two or more stages, with filtration between and continual stirring during the final concentration. A meat extract of good quality is practically free from fat and gelatin. The insoluble organic matter is mainly fibrin and coagulated albumen. The following are analyses (expressed in percentages) of typical meat extracts:—

—	Lemco	Oxo	Bovril	Invalid Bovril
Organic matter ..	58.52	40.42	38.35	54.36
Mineral salts ..	21.43	19.16	17.26	16.01
Water ..	20.05	40.42	44.09	29.63
Total nitrogen in organic matter ..	9.45	5.95	5.82	8.47
Nitrogen in fibrin and in albumin ..	0.14	0.88	1.06	1.89
Nitrogen in alcohol—sol. meat bases ..	5.64	2.41	2.36	2.66
Nitrogen in meat bases insol. in alcohol ..	0.70	0.50	0.66	0.77
Nitrogen in gelatin ..	0.02	1.24	1.03	2.52
Nitrogen in albumoses ..	1.73	0.21	0.20	0.14
Nitrogen in peptones ..	1.17	0.67	0.49	0.42
Creatine ..	1.85	1.65	1.65	1.75
Creatinine ..	4.95	1.61	1.44	1.52
Phosphates (as P ₂ O ₅) ..	6.00	2.69	2.48	3.21
Combined chlorine ..	1.88	6.70	6.07	4.23

The presence of creatine and creatinine distinguishes meat extract from yeast extract (which was first introduced as a substitute for meat extract, but has now decided uses as a source of vitamin B). Meat extracts are largely employed for culinary purposes (such as making gravy), but are also a stimulant during and after illness to an extent exceeding that indicated from their nutritive value after dilution.

Meniscus is the name given to the curvature at the top of a column of liquid in a glass tube (usually a burette). When the liquid wets the surface the meniscus is concave upwards, as with water. In the case of mercury the liquid surface does not adhere to the glass and the meniscus is concave downwards, the highest point being in the centre.

Melting Points are useful in characterising the purity of chemical compounds and as a means of aiding in their identification. The melting points of crystalline substances (which melt without decomposition) are usually very well defined, so much so that the melting points of substance of known purity are used for calibrating thermometers. Thus 0° Centigrade is defined as the melting point of ice, atmospheric pressure (760 mm. mercury) being understood if not specified otherwise. The determination of melting points requires slow and careful technique, and frequently a period must elapse to allow the material (e.g., a wax) to attain its normal melting point. The melting points of certain

elements used as temperature standards have values assigned as follows:—

	Melting point (deg. C.)		Melting point (deg. C.)
Mercury ..	38.87	Gold ..	1063.0
Tin ..	231.9	Copper ..	1083.0
Cadmium ..	320.9	Nickel ..	1452.0
Lead ..	327.4	Iron ..	1530.0
Zinc ..	419.4	Palladium ..	1549.0
Antimony ..	630.0	Platinum ..	1755.0
Aluminium ..	658.7	Tungsten ..	3400.0
Silver ..	960.5		

Mercurial Poisoning.—Antidotes: The stomach is emptied by the tube or pump and washed out with plenty of albumen water. Emetics may be used if necessary. Should pain supervene, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. morphine is usually given hypodermically. On the other hand, in case of collapse, stimulants are admissible.

Methoxy-Acetophenone.—This body is one of the newer synthetic perfumes with a fine floral odour. Its hydroxy derivative, C₈H₈O₂, is pænonol, an odorous constituent found in various xanthorrhoea oils.

Methyl Alcohol may be the impure wood naphtha used as a denaturant in preparing methylated spirits or the almost pure solvent known as methanol, which is also obtained synthetically (see THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, November 27, 1926, p. 804). Pure methyl alcohol is an excellent substitute for ethyl alcohol in preparing spirit varnishes; it is not suitable for use as a pharmaceutical solvent owing to its ready oxidation to formaldehyde. Wood alcohol or wood naphtha of commerce is a yellow liquid with an empyreumatic odour due to the impurities, notably acetone. The purer product is ousting wood spirit except for methylating purposes. Methyl alcohol was until recently only available in commerce in an impure state as wood alcohol or wood naphtha containing acetone. Comparatively pure methyl alcohol or methanol is now made on a commercial scale by catalytic synthesis at Merseburg, Germany. Pure methyl alcohol boils at 66° C., and has a specific gravity of 0.796. It is proving in America an admirable and cheap substitute for ethyl alcohol for making spirit varnishes and for solvent purposes.

Methyl Esters as Perfumes.—The modern perfumer owes a great deal to the methyl esters which are largely employed as synthetic perfumes. The following are the principal of these bodies as found in commerce:—**Methyl anisate.**—Formula C₈H₈(OCH₃)(COOCH₃). It forms crystals melting at 45°, and has a fine chervil odour. It is useful in conjunction with anisic aldehyde in hawthorn odours. **Methyl anthranilate.**—Formula C₈H₇(NH₂)(COOCH₃). It forms crystals melting at 24°, but usually occurs in commerce as a liquid owing to traces of impurities. Its specific gravity is 1.168 at 15°. It is a fluorescent body, found in neroli and other essential oils, and has a powerful orange blossom odour. It is largely used in the preparation of artificial neroli oil, which forms a very useful substitute for the expensive natural oil in the cheaper qualities of eau-de-Cologne. Small quantities only must be used, as natural oil of neroli contains only about 1 per cent. of the ester. **Methyl benzoate.**—Formula C₈H₇COOCH₃. It is a liquid of specific gravity 1.1026, refractive index 1.5170, and boiling point 199°. It is a highly fragrant oil, known as oil of niobe, and is found naturally in the oils of tuberose, ylang-ylang, and other flower oils. In combination with mousse de chène and ambergris it forms the best possible base for the well-known perfume Peau d'Espagne. In soap perfumery it is used for new-mown hay, reine-des-près, and similar perfumes. For pale-coloured soaps it must be free from chlorine. **Methyl capricate.**—Formula CH₃(CH₂)₈COOCH₃. It is one of the most modern and powerful of the artificial perfume materials, with an intense fruity odour. In minute quantities it imparts a special tone to floral bouquets. It yields capric acid on saponification, melting at 31°-32°. **Methyl cinnamate.**—Formula C₉H₇CH:CH.COOCH₃. It is a crystalline substance melting at 35°, boiling at 256° at 745 mm. pressure, and having a specific gravity 1.0663 at 40°, and refractive index 1.5682. It is of somewhat heavy odour,

The C.&D. Commercial Compendium

recalling that of the strawberry, and is most useful as a fixative in oriental perfumes, eau-de-Cologne, bath salts, etc. *Methyl heptine carbonate*.—Formula $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{C}:\text{C}.\text{COOCH}_3$. It is a colourless liquid boiling at 107° at 20 mm. pressure, and has a specific gravity 0.9524. It is an oil having an odour recalling that of the fresh leaves of the violet, and in conjunction with ionone and its homologues, is of the greatest value in violet perfumes. It turns, in fact, the odour of the violet flower into that of the "bunch of violets" with its green leaves. *Methyl laurate*.—Formula $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{10}\text{COOCH}_3$ is one of the most powerful of modern synthetic perfumes. It produces a special note in floral bouquets and in fruit essences, but must be used in very minute quantity. *Methyl malonate*.—Formula $\text{CH}_2(\text{COOCH}_3)_2$. It boils at 181° . It is of very powerful odour and may be used in the same way as methyl laurate. *Methyl nonylate*.—Formula $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_8\text{COOCH}_3$. The same remarks apply to this ester as to methyl laurate. *Methyl octine carbonate*.—Formula $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{C}:\text{C}.\text{COOCH}_3$. It boils at 122° at 19 mm. pressure. It resembles methyl heptine carbonate, giving a slightly different note to the finished violet perfume. *Methyl phenylacetate*.—Formula $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2.\text{COOCH}_3$. It is a liquid of specific gravity 1.070, refractive index 1.5060, and boiling point 220° . It is a synthetic perfume of very great value. Like its parent substance, phenylacetic acid, it has a sweet, honey odour with a suggestion of musk. It is the basis of many of the perfumes known as eglantine, and is also used in tobacco perfumes. Methyl phenyl-propionate is very similar in character. *Methyl salicylate*.—Formula $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})\text{COOCH}_3$. It is an oil practically identical with oil of wintergreen and oil of sweet birch (which contain 99 per cent. or thereabouts of this ester), and has a specific gravity 1.1815, boiling point 224° , melting point -9° , and refractive index 1.5375. It is used on a very large scale to replace natural oil of wintergreen, both in medicine and in flavouring tooth pastes and similar preparations.

Methyl Orange is an indicator used in acidimetry. It is a dye denoted in chemical nomenclature as sodium dimethyl-amido-azo-benzene-sulphonate. Methyl orange solution, B.P., contains 0.2 gram of methyl orange dissolved in 25 c.c. of alcohol 90 per cent. and made up to 100 c.c. with water.

Methylated Spirits is the industrial and commercial equivalent to ordinary alcohol or ethyl alcohol, the essential difference being the inclusion of denaturants to make the solvent undrinkable. The production of denatured alcohol and its uses were described in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, December 11, 1926, p. 867.

Methylated Spirits, Varieties.—See Methylated Spirits, Regulations.

Metric System.—The French astronomer Jean Picard suggested, in the seventeenth century, the adoption of scientific measurements of length, weight, and so forth as a way of escape from the confusion caused by the existing multiplicity of standards. Nothing came of his idea till 1790, in which year the National Assembly appointed a commission to fix suitable units. The British Government was invited to select from the members of the Royal Society a similar body to act jointly with the French scientists, but declined to co-operate. The length of the metre (which, like the adjective "metric," is derived from the Greek *μέτρον*, measure) was reported upon in 1799, and in December of that year a law was passed making the adoption of the new scales compulsory in 1801. Established customs, however, proved so strong that in 1837 it was found expedient to enact that the use of other weights and measures should be forbidden as from January 1, 1840. As the outcome of the deliberations of an international "Commission du Mètre," held in Paris in 1873, the first standard metres were prepared, in the presence of the President of the French Republic, from a platinum-iridium alloy. The International Bureau of Weights, constituted in the same city in 1875, undertook to provide standards of various denominations. The metric system is now legal in more than twenty countries,

and is compulsory in the majority of these. In the United Kingdom a permissive Act (the Metric Weights and Measures Act) was passed in 1864, and the third Schedule of the Weights and Measures Act, 1878, contains metric equivalents of Imperial weights and measures. In 1897 the Weights and Measures (Metric System) Act again legalised the use of such weights and measures. By the Weights and Measures Act, 1889 (Sec. 2), the Board of Trade is empowered to deposit with any inspector of weights and measures, at the expense of the corresponding local authority, copies of any metric standards in the custody of the Board. (See Measures, Metric.)

Mexican Scammony.—See Jalap

Mezereon Bark is obtained from *Daphne Mezereum*, Linn. (N.O. *Thymelacae*), a small shrub about three feet high, that grows wild throughout the hilly country of nearly the whole of Europe. The branches are crowded with purple flowers in the early spring, followed by bright red berries. The bark is imported from the Continent, as the plant is rare in this country and is probably sown in the woods from garden plants, as birds are very fond of the berries, and the shrub, from its beauty, is a great favourite in gardens. The bark is remarkably tough and fibrous, and consequently is removed in long strips, which curl when they dry, and are collected in winter and usually made up into small rolls or bundles. It is too tough to be broken, but easily tears into fibrous strips, and bears numerous small leaf-scars, which, of course, the root part does not possess. The taste is very bitter and acrid. Its acidity is apparently due to a resinous substance contained in the inner bark. The fruits contain about 40 per cent. of a fatty vesicating oil. The bark also contains a bitter glucoside having the same composition as aesculin, named daphnin. The drug is given internally as a sudorific and alterative, but is now used chiefly as an ingredient of the compound decoction of sarsaparilla. On the Continent the bark, soaked in vinegar and water, is applied with a bandage as a vesicant. A curious use of the endocarps or seeds of the berries seems to be made in South Africa. A colonist brought some of these home. He explained that he found them an efficacious remedy for piles, two or three of the seeds being swallowed whole. The British Pharmacopœias of 1864-1867 allowed mezereon bark to be derived from either *Daphne Mezereum* or *Daphne Laureola*. The latter species is fairly common in chalky woods in the South of England, but the bark can be distinguished by its pale-brown colour and by the leaf-scars being crowded in one space, not distributed over the stem. In France the bark of *Daphne Gnidium*, Linn., sometimes reaches this country. The leaf-scars are numerous, whitish, and show a very regular spiral arrangement. The mezereon bark used in this country is usually imported from Germany.

Microscope in Pharmacy.—Apart from its use by students of botany, the employment of the microscope in pharmacy is almost exclusively confined to the identification of drugs and chemicals, and as an auxiliary to the usual methods of analysis. Though this application of the instrument is of comparatively recent date, an almost complete system has been built up, and among the advantages the method enjoys over macroanalytical work are economy, minimum of time required for results, and great degree of accuracy. Another advantage is that little apparatus is required, namely, a microscope, fitted with polarisation apparatus, a box with reagents, a platinum wire, some glass rods and slides and a micro-burner.

Midwives and D.D.A.—Certified practising midwives are authorised persons to buy and use preparations of opium for employment in their profession. The chemist must satisfy himself that the proposed purchaser is a certified midwife. If the preparation is within Part I of the Poisons Schedule, the poisons book must be signed, and if the person is a stranger, she must be introduced by one who is known to the chemist. In all cases, it is preferable to have written and signed orders.



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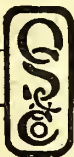
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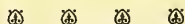
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BLACKHEATH, BIRMINGHAM

Get to "Grips"

Anticipate your requirements of "Grips" First-Aid Pastilles and so help us to avoid delays due to Winter transport difficulties and sudden rushes of orders marked "Urgent," "Sold Out," etc.

Help yourself by helping us. Let us know your requirements in good time so that we can send your supplies of "GRIPS" in good time. If you want regular customers you must keep regular stocks, so anticipate your needs and send your order NOW.

We are working at full pressure and the indications are that more "GRIPS" than ever before will be ordered this winter. Make sure of your profit by making sure of your sales, and make sure of your sales by watching your stocks.

Get to "GRIPS" and round off 1927 with bumper returns and record profits.

'GRIPS'

FIRST-AID PASTILLES

Distributing Agents to the Wholesale and Retail Chemists' Trade—
THOS. CHRISTY & CO., 4/12 Old Swan Lane, LONDON, E.C.4.

Made by Lightbowns of Accrington.

J. M. SMITH & CO. (London) LTD.

Established since 1860 as Manufacturers and Packers of
DISINFECTANTS, TOOTH PASTES, TOOTH
POWDERS, OLIVE OIL, LIQUID PARAFFIN,
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The quality and attractive get-up of our Products
ensure a quick sale.

We shall be pleased to send upon request a copy of
our recently published Price List.

Hampton Chemical Works, Arthur Street, London, S.E.15



RETAILERS
are invited to write
Yadil Products
(1925) Limited
SICILIAN HOUSE
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for full details of the

1928

ADVERTISING
CAMPAIGN for
'Yadil' Products

*Co-operation
is the secret
of successful
business.*

DAGGETT & RAMSDELL'S PERFECT COLD CREAM AND VANISHING CREAM



The prices are—

PERFECT COLD CREAM.

6d. tubes	..	..	..	..	3/4 dozen
1/1	..	..	..	..	8/4 "
2/6	..	..	..	..	13/9 "
1/8 jars	..	..	..	..	12/9 "
2/6	..	..	..	..	18/9 "
4/3	..	..	..	..	34/- "
7/-	..	..	..	..	56/- "

PERFECT VANISHING CREAM.

6d. tubes	..	..	..	..	3/4 dozen
1/1	..	..	..	..	8/4 "
1/8 jars	..	..	..	..	12/9 "
2/6	..	..	..	..	18/9 "

From all Wholesalers or direct from

BROOKS & Warburton

(American Drug Supply Co.), Ltd.,

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**A special line for personal recommendation
at this season of the year**

Collosol

Bromoform Compound

A prominent South Coast Chemist writes :

"We are pushing Collosol Bromoform Compound for 'flu cough—it is going astonishingly; in fact, I have seen better results from introducing this to doctors just now than any preparation hitherto."

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Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturing
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EMULSION SPECIALISTS.

Send to us for Samples and Quotations
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"THERMOLIN" (Baiss)

An invaluable Liniment for Rheumatism, Neuritis, etc.
A veritable Pain Killer.

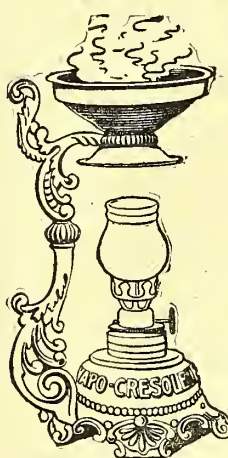
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Our range of Toilet Soaps for Quality and Cheapness is
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Vapo-Cresolene



The great vaporised anti-
septic, gives relief at once.

For nearly 50 years Vapo
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for all bronchial troubles
such as

COUGHS, COLDS,
INFLUENZA, ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS, AND
WHOOPIING COUGH.

AN EXTENSIVE ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN

is about to commence and
will continue throughout
the whole of the winter.

STOCK AND SELL VAPO-CRESOLENE.

QUICK SALES,
SUBSTANTIAL PROFITS,
SATISFIED CUSTOMERS.

ALLEN & HANBURY LTD, Lombard Street, E.C.3. 2

LIQUID PARAFFIN

Finest Qualities.

Non-freezing, tasteless and
odourless. In all gravities.

WE ALSO INVITE YOUR
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Petroleum Jellies

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Castor Oil

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Himrod's ASTHMA CURE

Established
50 years

IT is a powder to be burned and the fumes
inhaled without any bad after-effects.
Recommended by physicians throughout the
world.

"I have tried every remedy ever invented, and
'Himrod's Cure' is the only one in which I have
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at the London Hospital and Medical College).

"The only relief I could get; if I had only
known of it before."—LORD BEACONSFIELD, in
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SOLE PROPRIETORS,

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Kaylene (Colloidal Kaolin) - 3/-

Kaylene Dulcis - - - 3/-

Kaylene Saline - - - 4/9

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Kaylene Lax - - - 4/3

Kaylene-ol - - - 5/-

Kaylene-ol c Phenolphthalein 5/6

COLONOL LIQUID PARAFFIN

20 oz. 4/-

„ „ „ 40 oz. 7/-

and in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, 1, and 2 Gallon Tins.

P.A.T.A. Special Terms for £5 Order.

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"KAKRISPA" SWEDISH RYE BREADS

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"Zotal"

LINIMENT



Ideal for

LUMBAGO
MUSCULAR RHEUMATISM
NEURITIS
SCIATICA
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STIFFNESS OF JOINTS
SPRAINS
BRONCHITIS
CRAMP
CHILBLAINS
&c., &c.

A Quick Selling Liniment at a Popular Price

For Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Cramp, Muscular Rheumatism and complaints of a similar nature, Zotal Liniment may be recommended with the utmost confidence.

Zotal Liniment is very penetrating. It does not require to be rubbed in, a gentle application, in most cases, giving instant relief.

This Liniment, which grows daily in popularity, sells at a popular price, and as usual with all Burgoyne's Specialities, allows a liberal margin of profit to the Pharmacist.

In view of the approach of the winter season, when Zotal Liniment is in much demand, Chemists are requested to make up their stocks.

Price to Retailer.

10/6 per doz.

Retail Price.

1/3

Profit on Outlay.

42 %

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & CO., LTD., EAST HAM, LONDON, E.6

May we call your attention to:—

PETROLAX

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— THE IDEAL PARAFFIN AND AGAR-AGAR EMULSION
AND

PETROLAX COMPOUND

A COMBINATION OF PETROLAX AND PHENOLPHTHALEIN

Manufactured and Marketed by an ALL BRITISH Firm.

Consequently the margin of profit to the Retailer is good.

It is not necessary to have money lying on your shelf in order to get the best terms. You are the best judge of your requirements, and can order accordingly.

*Note the Prices:—*RETAIL 2/- (Nominal $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.) 14/- doz.


„ 3/6 („ 1 lb.) 24/- „

„ 6/- („ 2 lb.) 44/- „

Stocked by the leading Patent Houses, or direct from the SOLE MANUFACTURERS:—

C. R. HARKER, STAGG & MORGAN, LTD.

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Genoxide
REGD.
**PEROXIDE
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STABLE TO THE
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In 3 popular sizes,
retailing at:

4 oz.	..	1/-
8 oz.	..	1/6
16 oz.	..	2/6

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**GENEROUS
MARGIN OF
PROFIT—
MINIMUM
50%**

GENOXIDE BATH POWDER

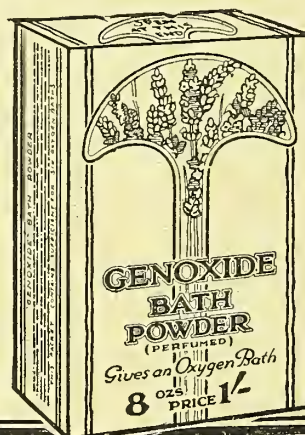
A genuine Oxygen bath powder. Subtly perfumed, fully effective and packed in attractive cartons. "Genoxide" Bath Powder sells at popular prices which will increase the demand for medicated Bath Powders

RETAIL PRICES.

8 oz. 1/-

16 oz. 1/9

Terms to Trade:—
7/- per dozen 8 oz.
packets, 12/- per
dozen 16 oz. packets.



GENOXIDE LTD. LUTON

Profit *for you on*

MACKENZIE'S

Back-ache & Kidney →
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Female → **PILLS**

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With inscriptions in any desired tint; also Plain or Embossed.
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 "Perfection of Cachets."—Lancet.

These Cachets are especially adapted for Headache, Neuralgia and other powders.

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 In 17 Sizes to fit the various types of Cachet Machines.

THE HUNTER EMULSOR

Any firm engaged in manufacturing
 Fluids difficult to emulsify apply to

PERRY & HOPE, Ltd. NITSHILL, nr. GLASGOW,*for prices and particulars of above wonderful machine.***PROFIT & REPUTATION**

Assured by avoiding imitations and selling

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(ORIGINAL ANTISEPTIC PASTILLES).

As prepared by WM. ALFRED JONES,
 late Joint Proprietor of the

LIVERPOOL THROAT HOSPITAL.*Samples and prices on application*

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Forms an essential part of the
Noteworthy Service we maintain.

Our cars run to a schedule and
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We ask the co-operation of our
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 halfpenny stamp, will facilitate
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EXTRACT OF MALT WITH COD LIVER OIL

A perfect blend of Malt Extract made from selected barleys only and the finest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil obtainable.

The best that money and science can produce.

**GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE
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FOR WINTER
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MASON'S Ginger Wine Essence

**QUICK
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Liberal Window Show Allowance
Artistic Display Material

SEND FOR PRICES.

NEWBALL & MASON, LTD. NOTTINGHAM



A SAFE RECOMMENDATION

You can safely recommend NEAVE'S FOOD to all your customers and be sure of giving complete satisfaction.

Endorsed by Doctors and Nurses; recommended by thousands of Mothers all over the world.

Write for free Advertising Literature to Neave's Food Ltd., Fordingbridge.

Neave's Food



"Your Customers for Horlick's"

The Woman at Home.

Does not spare herself in the service of others—she just keeps on and uses up her vitality, often without thinking of restoring it. A glass of Horlick's for the mid-morning lunch and another, hot, just before retiring will feed both body and nerves as nothing else can, because every particle of Horlick's is pure nourishment.

Price-protected,
and sales directed through Chemists.



Horlick's Malted Milk Co., Ltd., Slough, Bucks.

8

A jar or two of thick, creamy

NEW ZEALAND *'Imperial Bee'* Honey

shown on your counter, will begin a steady and increasing sale. Once your customers try it, they keep ordering, and, more, they tell their friends about it.

CASES per dozen, carriage paid.

48/1's Glass Screw-top Jars	at	14/-
48/1/2's " "	at	8/6
48/1's Monopots " - "	at	12/6
48/1/2's " - "	at	7/3

GUARANTEED PURE and WITHOUT PRESERVATIVES, rich in Vitamin B, all nutriment, easily digested and mildly laxative.

*If you cannot obtain supplies
through your Wholesalers, write to:*

A. J. Mills & Co., Ltd.
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HARKIN'S 100% PURE ROSE-HEAD LEMON JUICE WITH PULP

Highest Acidity. Purest and Best

**GUARANTEED FREE FROM
YEASTS AND FERMENT GERMS**

Without Admixture of Industrial Juice

*Preserved in accordance with British Pure Food
Regulations.*

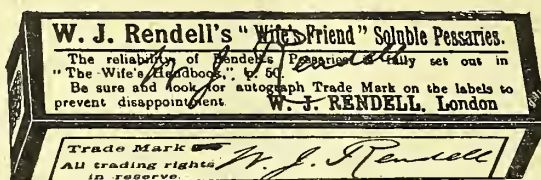
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91-95 Via Giuseppe la Farina, MESSINA
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NO AGENTS.

*First——50 years ago
Unequalled——To-day*

**RENDELL'S
SOLUBLE QUININE PESSARIES**



Recommended by the Medical Profession.

Chemists in all parts of the country find that this preparation is selling better than ever because

The Public will not tolerate substitutes

Don't run the risk of disappointing a customer. Get a supply of "RENDELL'S" from your Wholesaler.

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Interesting Literature can be obtained free upon request.

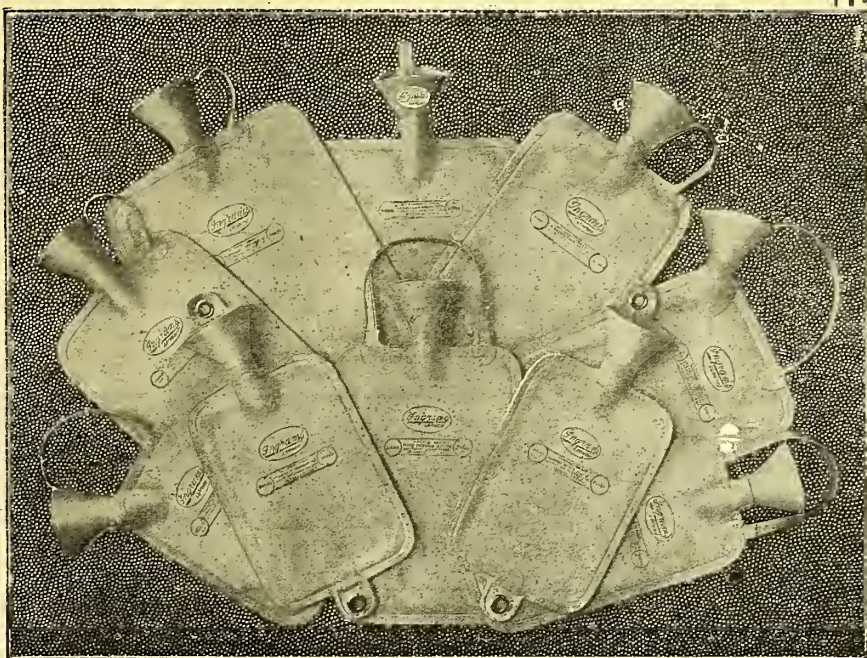
THE BOTTLE THAT HAS STOOD
THE TEST OF TIME UNDER
ALL CONDITIONS.

AN "INGRAM" PRODUCTION
WITH ALL THAT THE NAME
IMPLIES TO ANY RUBBER
PRODUCT — AN ABSOLUTE
GUARANTEE OF QUALITY.

**INGRAM'S
"ECLIPSE"
HOT WATER
BOTTLE**

ON THE
P.A.T.A.

*Cut-out Showcard
facsimile of a 10×8
bottle, sent post free.*



MADE OF THE FINEST
QUALITY RUBBER AND
REINFORCED CANVAS
OF GREAT STRENGTH.

FITTED WITH THE PATENT
CONSTRUCTED NECK (No. 118022)
AND PATENT WASHER (No. 107940)
THE BOTTLE THAT CANNOT LEAK.

Made in Drab or Red Rubber.

Size, inches	10×6	10×8	12×6	12×8	14×8	12×10	14×10	14×12	16×12
Approx.	10	11	10½	12¼	13¾	14	16	17	21
weight, ozs.									

J. G. INGRAM & SON, Ltd.

THE LONDON INDIA RUBBER WORKS, HACKNEY WICK, E.9

Makers of Fine Surgical India Rubber Products for 80 years.

SIMPLIC (PATENT) SOOTHERS



THESE ALL-RUBBER SOOTHERS ARE MADE OF FINEST RUBBER BY A PATENT PROCESS. THEY ARE PACKED EACH IN A DUST-PROOF CARTON, AND THE ATTRACTIVE OUTER MAKES AN EFFECTIVE DISPLAY.

ASK YOUR WHOLESALE FOR LATEST TERMS.

Ask for Simplic British Branded Goods—Teats, Enemas, Whirling Sprays, Adults' Springless Trusses, &c. *Simplic Spells Satisfaction.*

"Wimaco" Specialities, British and Best. CHECK PESSARIES—Solid, Air and Spring Rims

INSIST ON WIMACO MONARCH SEAL BRAND (Regd.). THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR WIMACO.
WINCHESTER MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., ISLEWORTH, MIDDLESEX

To Increase Your Revenue SELL "TOINOCO" PAPER HANDKERCHIEFS

THEY MEAN INCREASED SALES. THE ONLY Paper Handkerchief regularly advertised. Face Price. Minimum Retail

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"STERAID" Regd. Dressings

Patent No. in Great Britain
221761/1924 and patented in all
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Patent Rotating Canister packing to retain aseptic conditions. In use, only the amount required is withdrawn and cut off. The remainder is not exposed.

GAUZES.

	Minimum Public Prices Each			Minimum Trade Prices Per Doz.				Minimum Public Prices Each			Minimum Trade Prices Per Doz.		
	6-yd.	3-yd.	1-yd.	6-yd.	3-yd.	1-yd.		6-yd.	3-yd.	1-yd.	6-yd.	3-yd.	1-yd.
Sal Alembroth	2/3	1/3½	-8½	20/3	11/6	6/4	Plain Absorbent	2/-	1/2	-8	18/-	10/6	6/-
Sublimate							Double Cyanide	2/6	1/5	-9	22/6	12/9	6/9
Carbolic							Pieric	3/-	1/8	-10	27/-	15/-	7/6
Boric							Iodoform						

LINTS. PLAIN and BORIC.

	Min. Public Prices	Min. Trade Prices
2 in. wide	1/3 each	11/3 doz.
4 "	1/9 "	15/9 "
6 "	2/3 "	20/3 "
Approx. 6 yds. Plain and 4 yds. Boric		

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Wires: "Undisputed, Stockport."

E. M. WALDEN LTD.

Manufacturers of
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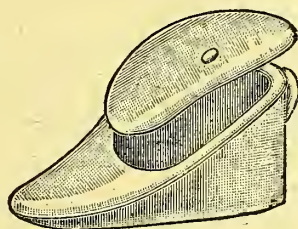
Telephone : Hop 5645-6.



Surgical Instruments, etc.

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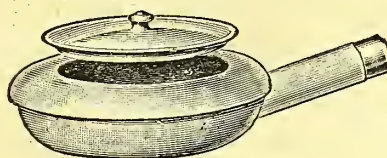
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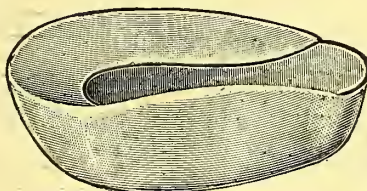
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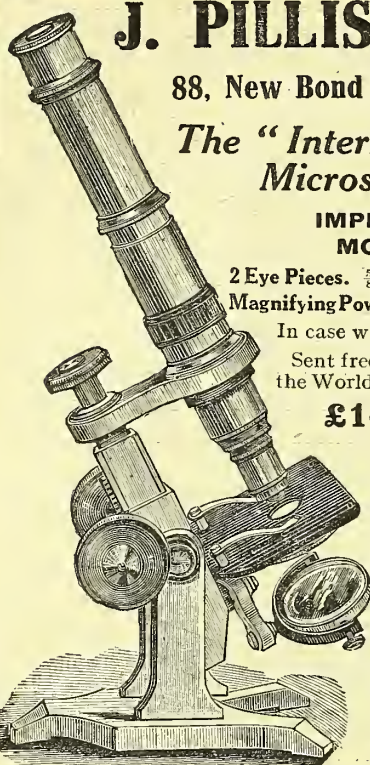
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EVERY ORDER PROMPTLY FILLED FROM STOCKS IN LONDON.

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**J. PILLISCHER**

88, New Bond St., W.1.

*The "International"
Microscope***IMPROVED
MODEL**2 Eye Pieces. $\frac{5}{8}$ & $\frac{1}{2}$ Object Glass.
Magnifying Power 50 to 420 diams.

In case with lock and key.

Sent free to any part of
the World on remittance of**£14:6:0**

"The Lancet" says:
"We can conscientiously recommend it to all who really want a useful instrument."

Enquiries invited
for all other kinds
of Microscopes,
Optical and other
scientific instruments.

15 GOLD MEDALS
16 GRAND PRIXOriginal British
Registered Trade Mark**Reliance****SHOW & SELL**

FOR

Xmas Tradethis beautiful new
product of our
art—**"Jazz Lustre"**Deep moiré heat-
insulating design,
retailing at**8/6 each**showing you a safe
and good profit.

The British Pioneers of
Seamless Moulded
Rubberware still lead
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Made in our London Factory.

RELIANCE RUBBER COMPANY
LIMITED212-215 Upper Thames Street London, E.C. 4.
Telephone City 2391 (Two Lines) Telegrams Dooringa Gost London.**RAW CATGUT***For Surgical Strings***Reliable and Uniform**C. W. MEISEL Junior,
Klingenthal, Saxony

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JOHANNES SPAHN

Cologne, Germany

THE "SOMERSET" DOUBLE WARP

Crepe Bandages

Oldest British Manufacturers. Lowest Prices. Highest Qualities.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

F. W. FOLKES & Co., Wallbridge Avenue Mills, Frome, Somerset.



From the usual
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direct—
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TRIMBLE
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**Advertising
Balloons****SQUEAKERS,
DYING BOARS,
SWANS, BIRDS,
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ENQUIRIES INVITED.
WE ARE ACTUAL MANUFACTURERS****JOSEPH HARRIS & COMPANY**

RUBBER WORKS, BROADHEATH, ALTRINCHAM.

**A VERY EFFECTIVE
FORM OF ADVT.
SPECIAL DESIGNS
SUBMITTED.**

Best sellers
The public is asking for **ZEAL** CLINICAL THERMOMETERS because they are:—
GUARANTEED TO STAY ACCURATE
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Made by
ZEAL

—the name the public knows.

G. H. ZEAL, LTD.,
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50% PROFIT
ON OUTLAY

The Enormous Demand for

Sorbo
RUBBER SPONGE
INSOLES



continues to increase as a result of our big Advertising Campaign in all the leading National Daily Papers every week. We create the market for YOU—don't miss the opportunity to make big extra profits.

Sorbo Insoles are the finest preventive of CORNS, Callosities, sore and aching feet. They allow perfect circulation, keep the feet warm, thus avoiding coughs, colds, chilblains, etc. Give instant relief from Rheumatism, Gout, etc. Hygienic, washable, practically everlasting. Made in Two kinds—Plain, for cold feet; Perforated, for hot feet.

	CONTROLLED RETAIL PRICES	TRADE PRICES Per Dozen Pairs
Sizes 2-5 ...	1/6 Pair.	12/-
" 6-8 ...	1/9 "	14/-
Larger ...	2/- "	16/-

Carriage Paid on orders of £2 and over. Sample Pair 1/6 Post Free.

ORDER NOW. Show cards free on application.

Full Price List Free of Sorbo Sponges, Sorbelle Sponges, and all other Sorbo Rubber Sponge Goods. Write now to—

ARMAN WEBB & Co., Ltd.

(DEPT. C.D.) 201 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2

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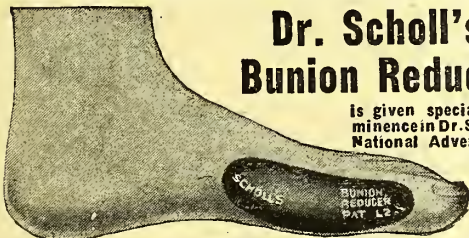
Crêpe Bandages (Regd.)
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All first-class selling lines.

GROUT & CO., LIMITED
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**Dr. Scholl's
Bunion Reducer**

is given special prominence in Dr. Scholl's National Advertising.



Sales of this popular line continue to soar. A window display will attract the demand to you. Thousands are daily obtaining relief from and correction of their bunion troubles by its use. Made of pure Para rubber. Men's and women's sizes. Rights and Lefts. Retail price 2s. 6d. each.

Write to-day for full particulars.

The Scholl Mfg. Co., Ltd., Granville Square, W.C.1.

Perfectly Perforated
Standard
Size Roll
Geisha
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Paper **6d**

Used by over
One Million
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**SOFTTEST
STRONGEST
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Sample Roll, prices and terms, from—

H. C. STERN

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Telephone:
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Telegrams:
"Glastos, Lud, London."

Obtainable from all Wholesale Factors.

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for Chemists & Druggists

Jackets and Coats of very superior quality, made from the most reliable materials, smartly cut and thoroughly well finished in every detail.

WHITE DRILL JACKETS	6/11, 8/11, 10/6
KHAKI DRILL COATS	7/11, 10/6, 12/6, 14/11
WHITE DRILL COATS	... .. 10/6
BLACK DRILL COATS	... .. 16/6
UNBLEACHED COATS	... .. 8/11

STOCK SIZES : 34 to 44 chest : measure over waistcoat. Special pockets and little adjustments can be made without extra charge. POSTAGE on single coat 9d., but 20/- orders upwards carriage paid. SPECIAL PRICES FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

GARDINER

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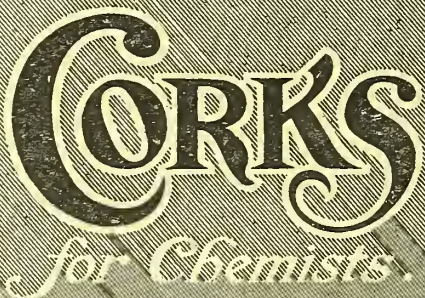
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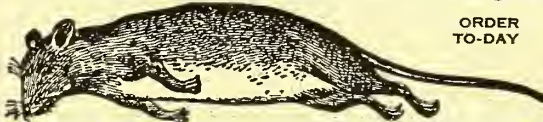
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To whom it may concern

Open Letter to Chemists concerning Universal Distribution

(Chemists' ASPRO sales of £600 a month under limited distribution grow to chemists' sales of £10,000 under universal distribution—on a population of 6 million.)

SLOUGH, BUCKS.

December 7th, 1927.

Dear Sirs,

We have received a number of letters from chemists criticising our campaign through the grocers for universal distribution of ASPRO. The letters were open and frank and give us the opportunity of explaining away many misunderstandings.

The writers of most of the letters assume one of two things:

1. That our campaign with the grocers is recent.
2. That the sale of ASPRO by the grocers would reduce the sale of ASPRO through the chemists.

THE FACTS ARE THE REVERSE

We have always recognised and experience has demonstrated that a commodity with the universal use of ASPRO needed universal distribution in the interests of all.

We introduced ASPRO (British product) in Australia about twelve years ago. We endeavoured to create sales by national and local advertising by confining the trade to chemists only. The net result of such action on a 6,000,000 population basis being an average sale of about £600 per month. We then introduced ASPRO as a universal line, making it available to chemists and grocers, with the result that CHEMISTS' SALES (ALL GROCERS' TRADE EXCLUDED) increased to £10,000 per month in lieu of £600 previously. Three years ago we introduced ASPRO into the North of England, confining it exclusively to chemists. Although a very special, concentrated and far-reaching campaign was inaugurated, supported by a large advertising expenditure, the net results were disastrous, and chemists evinced little interest in the line, with a consequent result that their individual sales did not average more than one packet per week. Twenty-two months ago (in February, 1926) we communicated with all chemists in the North indicating that as our policy was unproductive we had no alternative but to revert to our successful policy of a universal distribution through chemists and grocers. A number of misunderstandings, similar to those before us now, became manifest—a number of chemists taking up the identical arguments against our

policy. The policy, however, was launched, with the result that within a short time ASPRO was well established in the North, with chemists' sales increasing by leaps and bounds. Chemists in some cases who were selling one packet a week found their sales jump to one gross and even more per week. The increased public interest was also most apparent, justifying the extension of the policy throughout Great Britain. Lancashire followed Yorkshire, then the Midlands, and now during the last two months we have been operating the policy in London.

It will be obvious, then, that the contention :

- (a) That ASPRO policy is recent is incorrect.
- (b) That the supposition that the extension of the policy to grocers will decrease chemists' sales is without foundation.

A letter recently received from one of our chemist customers supports our contention and puts the position in a nutshell. When requesting us to forward him special advertising matter, as he intended to make a special window show of our goods, he stated that even though all the grocers round him had ASPRO in stock his sales were one gross per week, and "supposes" he must not grumble as previously he did not sell two gross bottles of Aspirin in a year. He trusts, however, that the window display will improve sales to mutual advantage.

ASPRO as a universal seller is unprecedented and has to blaze its own trail. The policy of ASPRO is to live and let live. It sells at a fair price and carries an equitable profit, and chemists enjoy special privileges of which they are aware. An item worthy of note is suggested by one chemist, who has written us stating that Acetyl-Salicylic Acid is purely a chemists' line and that it was not sold through the grocers. Let us assure all that before the advent of ASPRO millions of tablets, some of them unbranded and of very poor quality, were distributed through the grocers. The grocers now welcome a standardised commodity such as ASPRO, which can be sold by them with the fullest confidence that they are making available to the public a tablet of repute which is well above Pharmaceutical requirements.

As 10,000 grocers already held Patent Medicine Licences before we broached the subject, it will be obvious that our action is not an inaugurative one but purely an extension of a legitimate and recognised system of trading.

Surely, in mutual interest and in the interest of British industry, progress and activity, the principles on which ASPRO stands deserve the support of all sections of the trading community. As restrictive methods mean ruination to industry, and progressive methods the rehabilitation of industry, ASPRO should at least receive the support of all fair-minded people. We have always found the majority of chemists fair, discriminating, and of very high integrity, and we feel we can rely on that spirit of British justice and fair play for them to analyse the facts on their merits.

We fully recognise our obligations to the trading community and the public alike, and prefer to rely on our service to speak for itself rather than take up an autocratic and dictatorial attitude, which we are given to understand some ill-advised vendors of popular commodities adopted previously. We take this opportunity of thanking all those who have co-operated with us during the past year and state that for the New Year greater efforts, increased advertising, and other methods of co-operation for the distribution of ASPRO will be featured.

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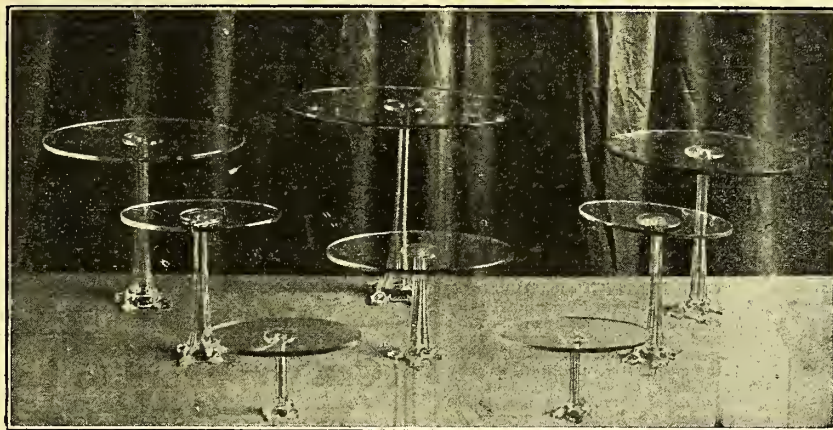


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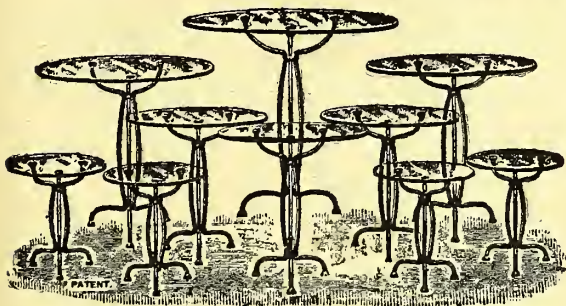
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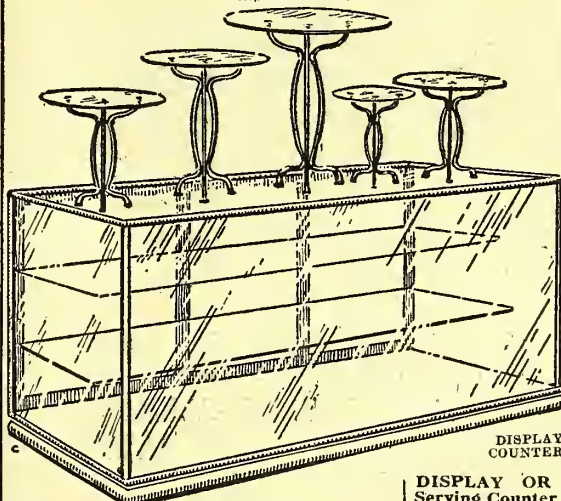
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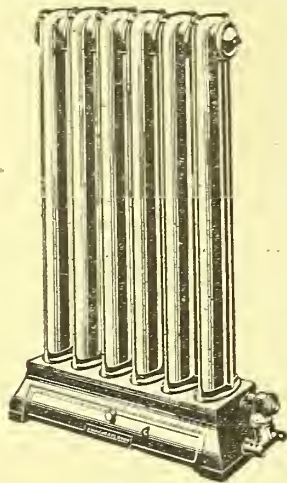
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Length - 6 feet
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Parquetry
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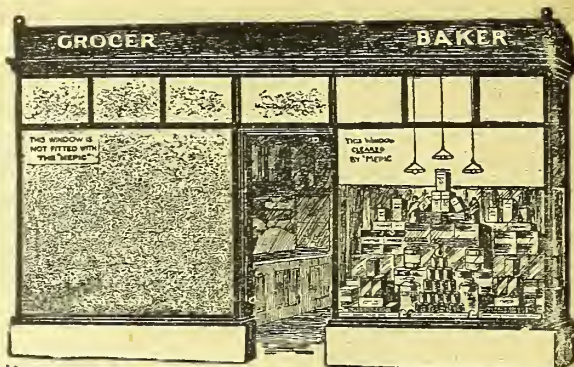
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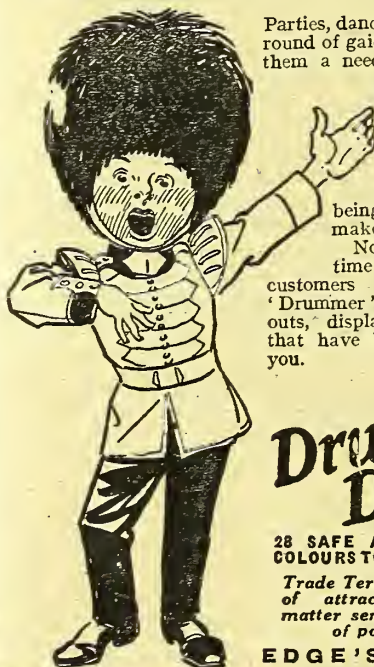
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Now, therefore, is the

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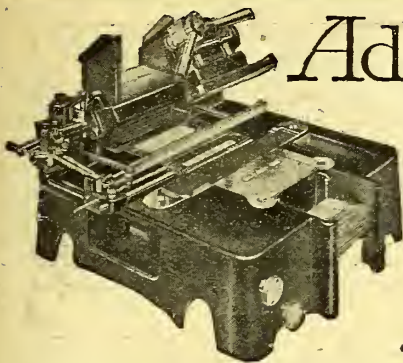
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**Drummer
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28 SAFE AND SIMPLE
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Trade Terms and full range
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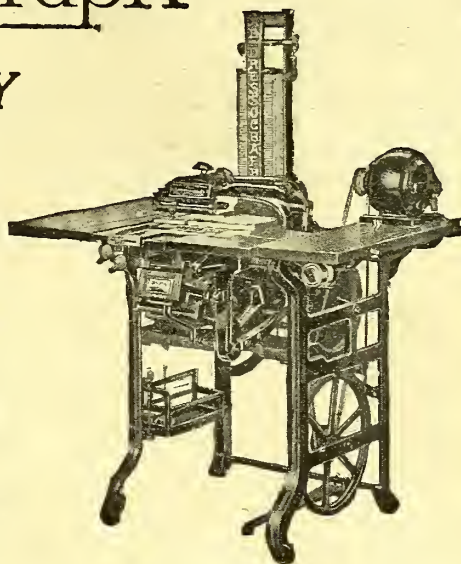
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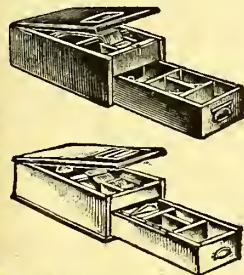
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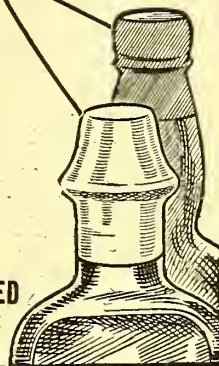
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16 x 8	2/6
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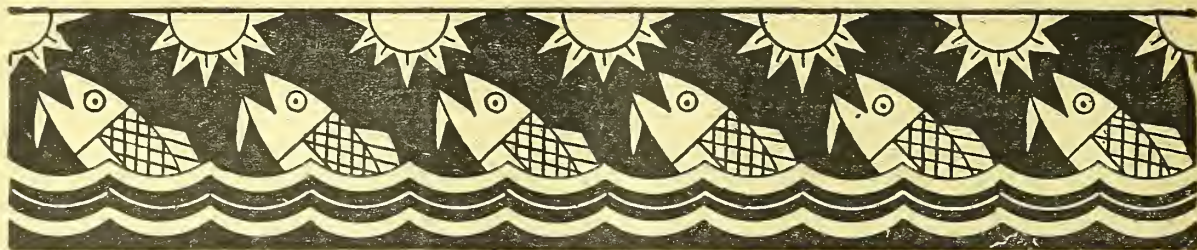
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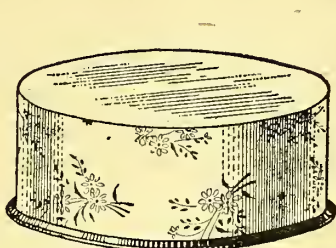


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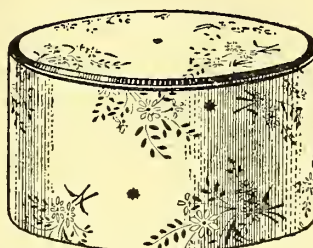
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| 2 | Deep Lid which shows the attractive paper to advantage. | 2 |
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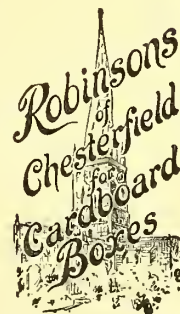
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